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CARTAGENA AGREEMENT MEMBERS CONCERNED OVER BOLIVIA

PY231448 Paris AFP in Spanish 0220 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 22 Jul (AFP)--Washington Herrera, coordinator of the Cartagena Agreement Board, said here today that the coup in Bolivia may affect the Andean integration process.

Herrera stated tonight that three members of the Cartagena Agreement Board, the technical body of the Andean Pact, "are following with deep concern the recent developments in Bolivia since they may affect the integration process."

Herrera also said he hoped Bolivian authorities will release the former Bolivian integration minister, Fernando Salazar, who until recently was president of the Cartagena Agreement Commission, the supreme body of the Andean Pact.

The Cartagena Agreement headquarters had reported that Salazar was detained last Thursday by the Bolivian Armed Forces and that he is being held at a military building along with the former Bolivian information minister, Oscar Pena.

OLADE OFFERS ENERGY PROPOSALS IN QUITO SEMINAR

FL211127 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] The solution of the energy problem of Latin America and developing countries must be closely linked to global and structural solutions which would make the creation of a new international economic order possible, states a declaration issued by an international seminar on energy and development just concluded in Quito, Ecuador, sponsored by the Latin American Energy Organization [OLADE].

During the seminar the nefarious nature of transnational energy enterprises, primarily the North American ones, was stressed. The document states that these enterprises take the lion's share of the hydrocarbon trade. The seminar recommended that the oil-producing countries broaden their activities in the areas of transportation, commercialization and refining of crude oil to achieve a high degree of integration in the supply of that energy source. At the same time, it urged the oil-producing nations to give preferential treatment to developing countries which do not produce oil and to strengthen the role played by regional organizations, such as OLADE.

BRIEFS

YACYRETA DAM TURBINES--The binational Yacyreta enterprise has received 13 bids for the construction, installation and operation of 20 turbines. The U.S. Allis Chalmers Corporation has the lowest bid at $172,047,402. The Yacyreta enterprise will study the offers for 60 days and then submit an offer to the executive committee for its approval. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 9 Jul 80 p 7 PY]

NEW BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT SEEKS FORMAL RECOGNITION

PY230430 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2351 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Jul (NA)--The new Bolivian military government has requested the Argentine Government's formal recognition, after informing the Buenos Aires authorities that the Bolivian armed forces maintain absolute control over the national territory and pledge to respect all firm international commitments.

The announcement of the Bolivian request was made tonight by a Foreign Ministry spokesman, who did not report whether the Argentine Government has already agreed to the request.

Based on the Estrada doctrine, Argentina has always recognized a government which has emerged out of a coup after it had been proved that such a government has absolute control over its territory and pledges to respect all firm commitments and international treaties.

Border Opening Reported

PY240214 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0040 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador de Jujuy, 23 Jul (TELAM)--The border with Bolivia was reopened today in La Quiaca to permit the return of people who entered Bolivia as tourists or were in transit last Thursday.

Therefore, under strict document controls, about 70 travelers returned to Argentina at 1400--when the border opened--and about 200 Bolivians also returned to their country.

National gendarmerie officials indicated that they did not know when the border traffic would be normalized. The Argentine consul in Villazon (Bolivia) gave the same answer.

BRAZILIAN NAVY MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PY230050 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1826 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 20 Jul (TELAM)--Brazilian Navy Minister Adm Maximiano Eduardo da Silva Fonseca arrived in our country today. He was received at the Aeroparque military base by the Argentine commander in chief of the navy, Adm Armando Lambruschini.

On arriving in this capital on a 6-day official visit, Admiral Da Silva Fonseca said that his presence in our country is in keeping with the excellent relationship existing between Argentina and Brazil, and that Brazil is very happy with the increasingly close friendship between the two countries.

In a short talk with the press, Admiral Da Silva Fonseca stated that in view of the excellent outcome of the Argentine-Brazilian joint naval operation Fraterno II, in his talks with Admiral Lambruschini he will propose that this operation be carried out annually.

In reply to a question, he said he viewed the Bolivian situation with concern.

GOVERNMENT CONCERNED OVER SEA EXPLOITATION TREND

PY240238 Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 22 Jul 80 p 6

[Text] The Foreign Relations Ministry has issued an official communique voicing the Argentine Government's concern over laws recently passed by industrial countries which authorize their citizens to exploit mineral resources in waters beyond national jurisdictions.

In an official communique released yesterday, the Argentine Government points out that "these unilateral actions contradict and endanger the efforts made for the last 10 years by the United Nations, and especially by the Third Conference on the Law of the Sea to implement a regulation at the world level regarding this new source of wealth."

The official communique also mentions various resolutions of the UN General Assembly which declare mineral resources a "common heritage of humanity" and call for the establishment of a "moritorium" on their exploitation, which implies a ban on state and private sector actions in this matter until the Third Conference on the Law of the Sea implements a system which will be generally accepted.

The government communique also maintains that "the Argentine Government will be deeply regretful if the mentioned unilateral laws, approved so near the end of the onference on the .aw of the Sea, have a negative impact on this conference and result in the violation of national jurisdictions, which is what the mentioned conference is trying to determine."

The document ends by stating that Argentina will make its opinion in this respect known and will decide on what to do in this regard during the meeting of developing countries to be held in Geneva.

PRISONERS' RELATIVES DEPLORE PRISON CONDITIONS

PY191140 Paris AFP in Spanish 0213 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Jul (AFP)--The relatives of Argentine political prisoners today held a press conference to report on four cases of suicide among the political prisoners during the last few months.

Since 11 October 1979, four political prisoners have committed suicide. The most recent of them, Eduardo Jose Schiavone, committed suicide on 10 July after spending 7 years in prison although he had been sentenced to only four years, according to the relatives of prisoners and missing persons.

They added that approximately 10 suicide attempts have taken place recently, and many of the prisoners are suffering from mental problems, tuberculosis and paralysis without receiving any medical attention.

Many of the relatives present, who claimed to have direct information, said that mistreatment, beatings, transfers of chained prisoners and forced marches through the night without clothing resumed a few months ago after a slight improvement of the situation last year. Bad prison conditions and the isolation of certain prisoners have led them to suicide because the prison system is designed to destroy the prisoners both physically and psychologically, the relatives said. They said that among the prisoners who were released recently, one had leprosy, another was suffering from terminal lukemia and four were having mental problems.

The relatives emphasized that 63 percent of the political prisoners had served their sentences in full or had never been sentenced at all, and that all the petitions to military and civilian authorities have remained unanswered.

The Argentine Permanent Assembly for Human Rights has addressed a letter to Argentine Justice Minister Alberto Rodriguez Varela asking him to investigate the suicides among the prisoners and the prison conditions.

BRIEFS

TREASURY DEFICIT--The Finance Secretariat has reported that the national treasury registered a 57-percent increase in its deficit in the first 5 months of the year. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1115 GMT 4 Jul 80 PY]

MILITARY JUNTA OFFERS TO LET GUEILER STAY

PY232052 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1950 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 23 Jul (TELAM-DPA)--Bolivian state television reported today in a newscast that since the government has given guarantees to former President Lidia Gueiler, she need not take asylum.

The report adds that although the former president sought asylum at the Apostolic Nunciature after resigning her mandate in favor of the armed forces, the junta of commanders has informed her that she may stay in the country, where she will enjoy freedom of movement. The afternoon newspaper ULTIMA HORA, which began to circulate again last night, announced that the former president intends to go to Miami, where she will reside.

LA PAZ REPORTEDLY RETURNING TO NORMAL

PY240329 Paris AFP in Spanish 2047 GMT 23 Jul 80

[By Albert Brun]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 23 Jul (AFP)--Sporadic resistance broke out in several places in Bolivia today, including La Paz, where about 100 persons pushed a light army tank into a ditch in the low-income Villa Victoria neighborhood, taking the soldiers on guard by surprise.

The blockade of traffic on the highways continued, particularly on the Cochabamba-Oruro and La Paz roads. Many public transportation vehicles did not provide interprovincial service.

It has been officially announced that the president, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, has left on an inspection tour of the country.

In the central area of La Paz, activities went back to normal. Shops this time opened their doors, municipal workers worked quickly to replace the cement blocks taken from the sidewalks, the small barricades erected by students completely disappeared and the radio network imposed by the government was suspended; therefore, the radio stations broadcast their commercial programs, and most of them covered the national stockcar race which was named: Race for Democracy.

The mayor of La Paz, Raul Salmon, considered one of the most efficient the city has had, submitted his resignation but the government applied to him the mandatory civil service law promulgated 3 years ago, under which any citizen can be obligated to occupy the post assigned by the government under penalty of imprisonment.

The few reports from the mining centers indicate that there is passive resistance in the form of a strike inside the tunnels, and that mineral production is practically paralyzed.

NEW CLASHES, CONTINUED STRIKE REPORTED FROM CHILE

PY231331 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The new Bolivian Government continues to consolidate itself in power but resistance to the military regime still persists in the mining regions.

Juan Lechin, the Bolivian labor leader who is under arrest, issued another appeal to all Bolivians to cease opposition to the military government.

New clashes between soldiers and snipers were registered again in La Paz while students were trying to blockade roads. The general strike continued for the 2d consecutive day in all sectors, thus paralyzing all activities. Many miners were in the frontlines at the Siglo XX mining complex despite the presence of the armed forces in the region.

Miners Ready for Attack

PY231203 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0628 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 23 Jul (LATIN)--The Bolivian mineworkers who have become the pillar of civilian resistance to the new military government made ready today, armed with sticks of dynamite, to meet a possible attack by the army, while military authority seems to be consolidating itself in the urban centers.

So far the mineworkers, who are virutally encircled by the troops, have refused to enter the mineshafts in a determined stand of peaceful resistance and defense of the democratic process, which was interrupted last Thursday through the ousting of President Lidia Gueiler.

Meanwhile, the mineworkers' "freedom" radio network--converted into the mouthpiece of almost 50,000 workers--reported last night some incidents in connection with the advance of the troops and expected possible repressive raids.

A trustworthy military source said, however, that the military plan apparently was to draw closer to the minefields and surrounding mining towns before launching attacks which will certainly lead to bloodshed. But the mineworkers, armed with the dynamite they use in their work, have taken up positions to defend their districts, nervously waiting for the outcome.

In La Paz and the other cities in the interior of the country, business activities were returning to normal, while troops could be observed guarding public buildings and key services.

Meanwhile, the church has urged the armed forces to release hundreds of political and labor leaders, students and priests, detained by armed civilians and soldiers.

Army Report on Operations

PY231231 Oruro Radio Batallon Topater in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Military communique]

[Text] The headquarters of the I Army Corps reports the following to the public:

1. The districts of Oruro and Potosi have been declared military zones as a result of the latest political events and in view of proof that there are subversive activities organized by the extreme left in the Colquiri and Huanuni mining centers. Complying with the duties assigned to them by law, the armed forces have carried out military operations to eradicate those dangerous focal points of leftist political agitation. During those operations, members of the armed forces have unfortunately lost their lives, and extremists elements, (?supported) by mineworkers who were operating those centers of extremist agitation, have also been killed.

2. After the end of the two operations, the withdrawal of the participating troops was ordered in order to ensure the tranquillity in those important districts of the mining industry and their populations.

Oruro, (?21) July 1980.

[Signed] Brig Gen (Hernan Perrel), I Army Corps commander.

Oruro Clash

PY231916 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1712 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 23 Jul (LATIN)--Army troops have clashed with miners who are resisting the coup d'etet in Oruro, approximately 250 km to the south, but the new military government today seemed to consolidate its control throughout the other parts of the country.

On reporting these confrontations, the miners radio network did not mention any casualties in the action. The resistance to the military junta continues for the 6th consecutive day in that zone. But the labor situation was becoming normal today in La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz, the three main Bolivian cities where the military overthrew President Lidia Gueiler on Thursday.

In La Paz, 80 percent of the businesses were functioning normally today and the banks reopened their doors. Similar reports were received from Cochabama and Santa Cruz.

Lack of Provisions

PY232228 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2058 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 23 Jul (LATIN)--On the seventh day of resistance to the military government that interrupted the democratic process, the Bolivian miners today began to feel the effects of a complete lack of provisions and food supplies.

In the meantime, it was officially reported today that an undetermined number of civilians and military men died during the clashes which took place on Sunday in the mining districts. A report issued by the miners radio network, which broadcasts from the workers districts that are paralyzed in compliance with the general strike decreed on Thursday, stated "that provisions are exhausted and hunger is beginning to play havoc with the miners' families."

A radio station broadcasting from Siglo XX, one of the most productive tin centers, asserted that the military siege "seeks to win the battle through hunger." The station added that the mining corporation of Bolivia (Comibol), the state enterprise which is in charge of the mines which were nationalized in 1952, has suspended sending staples. When consulted here today, officials of Comibol admitted that "they had run into problems in trying to normalize the shipment of provisions and food to the mining districts." However, they added, this situation "is caused by factors beyond Comibol's control, such as roadblocks in the areas of the mining centers."

The situation of the military siege established around the main centers in which the miners maintain their passive resistance remained static today, and no advances or clashes took place, according to reports issued by the workers' union radio stations. They added that "nevertheless, the entry of persons or supplies is not allowed."

The Siglo XX and Catavi districts, about 370 km south of this capital, were mobilized today to await the "military attack," according to the spokesmen of the "La Libertad" network, which constantly broadcasts messages requesting that the miners and their families stay "calm."

The report also made reference to an alleged clash which took place last night near Catavi and confirmed the death of a worker identified as Mario Ascuy Mejia. Nevertheless, the network did not give details of the alleged clash or the number of casualties. So far, no official or unofficial reports on the results of the clashes in the mining area since Thursday have been received. Four mining districts were taken over by military troops who apparently withdrew after having silenced the miners' radio stations.

The only official report on the army's operations was released in Oruro, capital of Oruro Department, 300 km south of La Paz, in which the commander of the I Corps, which is headquartered in that city, made reference to the movement of troops toward the districts of Huanuni and Colquiri. The report added that during those operations, which took place on Sunday, "unfortunately, members of the armed forces, as well as extremist elements hiding among the miners operating those centers, were killed." The official report did not give the number of dead on both sides, nor did it identify the victims.

SILES ZUAZO AGAIN ADDRESSES NATION FROM UNDERGROUND

FY232325 Paris AFP in Spanish 2130 GMT 23 Jul 80

[By Albert Brun]

[Text] La Paz, 23 Jul (AFP)--Hernan Siles Zuazo, leader of the People's Democratic Union (UDP), delivered a third message to Bolivia last night, denying rumors that he was in asylum in a Latin American embassy in La Paz.

Siles Zuazo, who got the most votes in the 29 June elections and who was considered the virtual president-elect, strongly praised the popular resistance and the international repudiation which, in solidarity with the Bolivian people, has expressed support for democratic people and governments and which will result in a Latin American workers strike next Friday, 25 July.

An announcer introduced Siles Zuazo, saying that false and tricky information published by EL DIARIO reported that Siles Zuazo was in asylum. He said: To deny this report from the resistance combat post, Comrade Siles Zuazo will again address our people.

The unmistakable voice of Siles Zuazo said: From the underground where the coupist adventure of Garcia Meza and Arze Gomez (interior minister) has confined us, we are reporting a bloody repression without precedent in the history of coups against the Bolivian peoples, perpetrated by military adventurers who hold no principles, only a superiority of arms and a nefarious ambition for power.

After saying that the armed repression has caused the death of Socialist Party leader Marcelo Qyiroga and union leader Oscar Sankines, Siles said that yesterday was the anniversary of the hanging of [Bolivian President] Gualberto Villarroel, who was killed in the name of the same antinational and antidemocratic interests represented by the government of national destruction.

Siles Zuazo reported that a large number of prisoners are being held at military quarters, including the Miraflores headquarters (the site of the Joint Armed Forces Command), which have become concentration camps where the standard bearers of freedom are being humiliated and tortured merely for having maintained that national sovereignty is embodied in the people. The UDP leader protested the totalitarian violence that has resulted in the bloody massacre of helpless men, women and children in the mining centers, the pillars of the national economy.

He said that in the recent elections the country sought to undertake a democratic opening backed by more than 1.5 million voters, of whom 40 percent voted for the UDP, who proclaimed a great national accord--which would have included the armed forces--to promote peaceful socioeconomic progress free from privilege or dependence. Sooner or later, he said, the truth about the crimes that are being committed now in Bolivia will be disclosed.

Siles Zuazo called on the people to maintain civil resistance until the pseudogovernment of national reconstruction headed by Garcia Meza and Arze Gomez is completely defeated.

The UDP leader expressed thanks for the solidarity of the democratic countries of the world and stressed that only dictatorships opposed to the Bolivian people have expressed satisfaction over the events that have taken place in Bolivia. For instance, EL MERCURIO, which is the official organ of the Pinochet dictatorship and the archenemy of Bolivia's just maritime cause, congratulates itself because Garcia Meza and those who sided with him have avoided a new Nicaragua on the continent.

Siles Zuazo added that the task of defending our democratic gains and reopening the path of civilized and peaceful coexistence is the sacred obligation of all truly patriotic Bolivians. Siles Zuazo concluded by saying that fulfilling this obligation is the best way to pay homage to all those who fell in the civil resistance. Bolivia will be the victor because the people cannot be defeated. Bolivia will never be defeated.

INTERIOR MINISTER: MILITARY TO REPRESS LEFTISTS

PY231934 Paris AFP in Spanish 1908 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 23 Jul (AFP)--Interior Minister Luis Arze said last night that the Bolivian military authorities are in complete control of the nation and that it is going to enforce maximum measures of repression against Marxist leftist sectors.

He noted that the government will not cease efforts to capture all extremists since only then will the people be able to live in peace and achieve development.

Arze issued an appeal to all Bolivians to support this effort and appealed to all those who believe in chaos to end this attitude and to spare their relatives any suffering that they may experience as a result of the measures that the authorities will enforce to guarantee tranquillity among the people. This threat against the relatives of those politicians or union leaders that are in clandestine activity caused a deep impression in all local sectors.

The interior minister noted that all arrests are being studied. He added that about 700 people have been arrested throughout the country and that those who were arrested by mistake will be released as soon as possible.

GOVERNMENT BLAMES INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM FOR UNREST

PY231355 Paris AFP in Spanish 0121 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 22 Jul (AFP)--The widow of the Bolivian Socialist leader Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz made a dramatic appeal today to foreign governments, the church and humanitarian organizations to demand that the Bolivian regime suspend its repression and respect human rights.

Meanwhile, the Presidency reported that pockets of resistance caused unrest among the population with isolated bursts from automatic weapons on Sunday night and Monday morning.

It added that the government has discovered that those elements were trained abroad and that many of them are foreigners, paid by communism to murder our people.

The Presidency added that many extremists are trying to prevent employees and workers from going to work, but that there is open resistance among the workers to incitements to violence and disobedience of the directives issued by the national reconstruction government.

After stating that extremist hoodlums have stoned some means of public transportation, the government added that the armed forces and the forces of order are ready to prevent the people from suffering any great harm.

The guarantees offered by the present government, it concluded, will be upheld despite the maneuvers of the extremists who, being well-paid and having modern arms, are even trying to intimidate officials.

MINISTER SAYS ELECTORAL FRAUD CAUSED GOVERNMENT CHANGE

PY240341 Paris AFP in Spanish 2346 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Montevideo, 23 Jul (AFP)--An official Bolivian spokesman told a Uruguayan radio station that in Bolivia there was only a resignation of the president in the face of the electoral fraud existing in the country, but not a coup.

Col Fernando Palacios, minister secretary of the military junta, added that he has no knowledge of any repudiation of the current regime by members of the international community. He stressed, however, that many countries are perfectly aware of the reality of the Bolivian people.

Asked about the scope of the junta statement that no further electoral adventures will be permitted, Colonel Palacios ruled out elections based on the rules that have been in force until now. Colonel Palacios said the truth is that the way the elections were planned and tampered with, they could not really yield solutions to the socioeconomic and political problems of a landlocked country. While Colonel Palacios did not explain what kind of mechanisms will be used in the future to solve these problems, he stressed that the popular will has always been consulted through several organizations designed to maintain direct contact with the people.

Colonel Palacios also said that although political parties are now saying that there was no electoral fraud, all of them had reported cases of fraud. As part of the fraud, he mentioned the sale and supply of forged money and multicolored ballots to peasants, and the printing of ballots in clandestine shops.

Colonel Palacios pointed out the call for reconsideration made by the armed forces to the executive and legislative branches a month before the elections. He added: In that document, which we call historic, we pointed out the inconvenience of the hasty call to elections without having cleared the electoral records and resolved the abnormal situations of past elections.

Colonel Palacios told Uruguayan radio that in past elections there were reports of fraud involving more than 600,000 votes, and that the Bolivian press demonstrated that even dead people had voted.

Colonel Palacios announced that the junta will grant a safe-conduct to former President Lidia Gueiler to leave the country, but noted that no date can yet be set since the government is still in a consolidating stage. He confirmed that the ousted president is at the nunciature.

Asked about the number of dead, Colonel Palacios sidestepped the question, but admitted that there were clashes among civilians where the government had to intervene to overcome the situation for the sake of social peace. Colonel Palacios said that he could not confirm the death of Socialist leader Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, but he noted that there was a clash between civilians and the Bolivian Labor Federation forces.

EL DIARIO PUBLISHES CORRECTED CABINET LIST

PY231422 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish on 21 July 1980, page 1, publishes the following list of Editorial report the ministers of the new Bolivian military government according to the text of a 20 July decree signed by President Luis Gracia Maza Tejada:

Minister of:

Foreign Affairs and Worship	Air Force Brig Gen Javier Cerruto Calderon
Interior, migration and Justice	Maj Gen Armando Reyes Villa
Planning and Coordination	Brig Gen Oscar Larrain frontanilla
Finance	Brig Gen Jose Sanchez Calderon
Education and Culture	Air Force Col Ariel Coca
Transportation, Communications and Civil Aeronautics	Col Rene Guzman
Industry, Commerce and Tourism	Air Force Col Mario Guzman
Labor and Labor Union Affairs	Gen Augusto Calderon
Social Welfare and Public Health	Navy Capt Abelino Rivero
Mining and Metallurgy	Col Carlos Morales Nunez Del Prado
Agriculture, Livestock and Peasant Affairs	Col Julio Molina
Energy and Hydrocarbons	Navy Capt Lider Sosa
Urban Development and Housing	Gen Arturo Veizaga Barron
Press and Information Secretary	Lic Fernando Palacios
Integration	Navy Capt Francisco Mariaca
Secretary General of the Presidency	Col Mario Escobari Guerra

RELIGIOUS GROUP TO SUSPEND RADIO BROADCASTS

PY231937 Paris AFP in Spanish 1911 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 23 Jul (AFP)--The religious congregation of the oblates this morning announced that as a contribution to the pacification of the country it will suspend the operation of its radio station in Siglo XX mining district.

The provincial director of the order, Amado Audin, said that his congregation has studied the situation and has arrived at the conclusion that any clashes which could result in bloodshed must be avoided. He indicated that it has been said that the Siglo XX radio station is a disrupting factor under the present circumstances and in view of this it will be prudent to suspend its broadcasts. The station has reported that it will resume operations after receiving the appropriate guarantees from the military government.

AMBASSADOR TO PERU RESIGNS TO PROTEST COUP

PY231123 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0446 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 22 Jul (LATIN)--Walter Montenegro, Bolivian ambassador to Peru, announced his resignation today in protest of the coup d'etat in his country last week. Montenegro announced his resignation in a telephone conversation with this news agency.

GUERREIRO EXPECTS NORMAL RELATIONS WITH BOLIVIA

PY240218 Paris AFP in Spanish 0039 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Brasilia, 23 Jul (AFP)--Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro told the press here today that Brazil hopes to continue normal relations with Bolivia.

Asked about the possibility of this coup becoming a threat to democracy, the minister answered: This should not worry us; every country has its evolution. We do not want to make a judgment. We want to maintain normal relations with Bolivia.

Regarding the possibility of sanctions by the OAS, Guerreiro said that no one is thinking about it. He added that the case is not serious enough for sanctions.

He said that Brazil maintains a prudent position regarding Bolivia. He said: We are observing the situation. Brazil has not yet answered a note by the Bolivian Government announcing the formation of that government and its desire to respect the international commitments signed by Bolivia.

Concern of Navy Minister

PY231725 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Brazilian Navy Minister Maximiano Fonseca today stated in Mar del Plata, Argentina, that he is worried about the situation in Bolivia. We want peace in Latin America he told the reporters who asked him for his opinion on the military coup in Bolivia. Maximiano is on an official visit to Argentia.

Corumba Consulate Occupation

PY232337 Paris AFP in Spanish 2227 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 23 Jul (AFP)--The Bolivian consulate in Corumba, Mato Grosso do Sul State, was occupied today by six Bolivian citizens who support the new government of La Paz, it was reported here tonight.

The report released by the Cidade Branca television station of Corumba (located on the border with Bolivia), was neither confirmed nor denied by Brazilian officials.

Border Traffic Situation

PY231842 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 22 Jul 80 p 13

[Excerpt] The train traffic between Corumba [in Brazil]--and Quijarro (on the border with the Brazilian State of Mato Grosso do Sul) had not been reestablished as of late yesterday afternoon, and more than 1,500 persons including adults and children, most of whom are out of food, are waiting there. Small airplanes which would have taken Bolivian businessmen who had been in Brazil to Santa Cruz de la Sierra and Cochabamba, were prohibited to take off during the first hours of the day.

The climate throughout the border region between the Brazilian city of Corumba and the Bolivian city of Puerto Suarez was that of apprehension and expectation, with business activities suspended. Lt Gen Rolando Canido, commander of the 6th Bolivian Cavalry Regiment stated in Puerto Suarez: "Everything is calm and the armed forces have complete control throughout the country," and added that he does not intend to grant any truce "to the communists who have supported Siles Zuazo."

NETO EXPLAINS CAUSES OF INFLATION RATE TO JAPANESE

PY231610 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] The arrival of a Japanese delegation in Brazil has made it necessary for Minister Delfim Neto to explain the causes of the inflationary spiral in the country and what the government is doing to curb inflation. According to the planning minister, the causes of inflation are the excess in government expenses, food scarcity, imbalance in the salary policy and the continuous increase in petroleum prices.

Neto told the Japanese delegation that Brazil's main problems must be fought in three different areas: in the area of inflation, in that of the balance of payments and in the need to adapt its economy to the world energy crisis.

Referring to the government action to reduce its expenses to a point of making them compatible with the savings possibilities, Neto indicated the existence of a surplus in the fiscal budget and concluded that this inflationary cause has practically been eliminated.

Regarding food scarcity, the minister indicated that it was caused by three successive harvest failures due to inclement weather. Quite optimistic, the minister told the Japanese delegation that the government has acted quickly and that in 1980, according to him, a remarkable recovery was achieved when the country produced 50 million tons of cereal grains. He proudly emphasized that this is the largest harvest in the country's history.

Then Neto discussed the issue of the imbalance in the salary policy, indicating that this situation had been expected with the start of the government's opening policy, since this gave room to demands for salaries at higher levels that the increase in productivity. At one point, Delfim Neto explained that for 15 years the Brazilian workers have lived in suffocation while the employers have been filling their pockets and while the revolutionary governments looked on complacently.

He finally discussed the last cause of inflation: petroleum. Delfim Neto feels that this cause has been confirmed by the fact that in May 1979 Brazil imported petroleum at $12 per barrel. Today, 14 months later, the same barrel costs $33. According to his predictions, $11 billion will be paid for petroleum imports in 1980. Neto stated: We hope that the petroleum price will be kept relatively stable for some time, and that OPEC will listen to our ministers. These are our best wishes.

PCB PAPER URGES RESISTANCE TO RIGHTWING VIOLENCE

PY231842 Paris AFP in Spanish 2135 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Sao Paulo, 21 Jul (AFP)--The weekly published by the (outlawed) Brazilian Communist Party [PCB], VOZ DA UNIDADE, today issued an appeal to the people and to all Brazilian civic institutions to repel with all means at hand the outbreak of violence launched by rightist sectors.

A wave of attacks recently broke out in Brazil against opposition deputies, lawyers defending human rights, the Workers Party headquarters and newspaper stands.

In a front-page article, VOZ DA UNIDADE states: We must block all roads that lead to terror; we must block terrorism; there is no middle of the road position; it is either we or they. The weekly states that the terrorist activities seem to stem from sectors surrounding the state apparatus rather than from the center of power itself. VOZ DA UNIDADE also noted the flagrant difference between the treatment applied against so-called leftist terrorism, which has been brutally crushed in the last 10 years, and the method employed with rightist terrorism.

GENERAL MENA RESIGNS AS INTELLIGENCE CHIEF

PY231712 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile 23 Jul (LATIN)--It was officially announced that Gen Odlanier Mena, director of the National Intelligence Service [CNI] submitted his resignation today and that the government has accepted it.

The Social Communications Directorate (Dinacos) stated in a communique that General Mena submitted his resignation this morning and that president Augusto Pinochet accepted it since General Mena explained that personal reasons did not enable him to continue with his duties.

The high-ranking military official assumed the leadership of the CNI in November 1977 after the government disbanded the National Intelligence Directorate (DINA). The CNI is the top Chilean security organization and it groups all intelligence services.

Naming of Successor

PY231811 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Last-minute report. Official sources have confirmed that Brig Gen Humberto Gordon Rubio has been appointed director of the National Intelligence Center [CNI]. He replaces Gen Odlanier Mena Salinas who today submitted his resignation to President Pinochet. Gen Humberto Gordon until today was the chief of the metropolitan area and San Antonio Province emergency zone, in addition to being commander of the Santiago military garrison.

HUNGER STRIKE BY POLITICAL PRISONERS SPREADS

PY232349 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1823 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 23 Jul (LATIN)--The gendarmerie general directorate asserted today that the hunger strike to protest ill-treatment in prisons has spread in the Chilean capital. A spokesman of the gendarmerie reported that 47 political prisoners of the Santiago jail have started an indefinite fast to support 3 [as received] women who have started a hunger strike in another prison.

The hunger strike was reported this morning by the LA TERCERA DE LA HORA newspaper, which cited judicial sources. The newspaper stated that three women started a fast on Sunday to protest the fact that they are kept isolated from other common criminals. [as received] The newspaper identified the three prisoners as Ana Luisa Penailillo, wife of outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) leader Andres Pascal Allende) Angelica Diez and Mirta Zepeda, who are also members of that leftist organization.

APPEALS COURT MODIFIES TAXI UNION LEADER's SENTENCE

PY170331 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] The court of appeals has modified the sentence of Juan Jara, leader of the taxi drivers union. Jara had been sentenced to 61 days in prison by the lower court for making offensive statements against the government during an assembly of the union he heads. The members of the court of appeals have unanimously agreed to modify his sentence to a 541-day suspended sentence. This means that Jara will not remain in prison but will have to report weekly to the parole board.

FIVE TUNA BOATS OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN MACHINEGUNNED

PA232210 Paris AFP in Spanish 0045 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Buenaventura, Colombia, 22 Jul (AFP)--It was officially reported there that navy boats today machinegunned five tuna fishing boats of foreign ministry while they were fishing in Colombian waters in the Pacific Ocean.

According to a Colombian Navy spokesmen at this western port, the fishing boats, the countries of origin of which have not been determined, disregarded the warnings from the national ships which were forced to shoot at their hulls with 50-caliber machineguns. The ships managed to escape due to the bad weather in the area. The sources also stated that two gunboats continue searching for the transgressors in areas where U.S. and Ecuadorean tuna and shrimp fishing boats have been fishing illegally lately.

M-19 URGES GOVERNMENT TO BREAK WITH SALVADORAN JUNTA

PA211954 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] San Jose--The 19 April Movement (M-19) of Colombia has said the repressive activity of the Salvadoran military junta is genocidal and demanded that the Colombian Government break diplomatic relations with it.

In a communique delivered to representatives of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, the M-19 notes that the Salvadoran people are in a state of war and that one of the belligerent parties is the Unifed Revolutionary Directorate. The political-military group condemns the U.S. meddling in El Salvador's internal affairs through the economic and military aid given to the criminal government junta. The M-19 has asked the Colombian Government authorities not to block the Salvadoran people's right to decide their own fate and urged them to recognize the unified revolutionary directorate as a belligerent party.

TURBAY URGES COOPERATION IN INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS

PA211526 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala has urged that new responsibilities in international cooperation be established. He said that this is necessary due to the circumstances which urgently demand it. A decision such as this must not be put off because it is urgently needed so that no more risks are run.

After saying that establishing a just and stable peace in Central America and the Caribbean is an impossible task unless the terms of inter-American cooperation are modified, the president referred to the situation in the area. The Colombian chief of state said that the Caribbean islands which have become nations and most of the Central American countries are burdened by economic and social problems that are natural in our times. He added that unless internal strife diminishes and the egotistical interests of privileged minorities surrender to social interests, some desperate people will undoubtedly break through the thresholds of tolerance and become the instruments of an anarchic revolution.

YUGOSLAV OFFICIAL TO VISIT FOR OFFICIAL TALKS

PA231242 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Government officials from Colombia and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will meet in Bogota to lay the groundwork for increasing bilateral relations.

It was officially confirmed that Vice Foreign Minister [as heard] Vojislav Pekic will come to Colombia for a 5-day visit.

The distinguished visitor will meet with Colombian Government officials to try to reach an agreement on strengthening economic, cultural, technical and scientific cooperation. Pekic will hold talks in Bogota Monday with Julio Londono Paredes, Foreign Ministry secretary general. The Yugoslav Embassy has reported that the two officials will discuss the current international situation.

Pekic will arrive at 0700 on 26 July, it was officially reported.

SOME GUERRILLAS ACCEPT GOVERNMENT AMNESTY OFFER

PA240117 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] In line with the government's amnesty offer, some 40 guerrillas of various armed groups have turned themselves in. They have decided to lay down their weapons in departments known to be guerrilla strongholds such as Santander, Meta, Cauca and Tolima.

The seditious individuals returning to society include Emilio Jimenez Duarte, Liberio Antonio Parra, Hernando Cruz, and Modesto and Ismenia Salcedo Gomez. It has been learned that these individuals will begin enjoying amnesty after it is approved by Congress. For the moment they are being treated well with all kinds of attention and signs of consideration.

Request To Join Army

PA240118 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Two guerrillas who have surrendered in hopes of benefiting from a government amnesty have asked to be allowed to join the army. This is the first time that well-known insurgents have made such a decision which has been termed as a sort of vindication.

We regret our mistake and we want to fight for the democratic institutions, the deserters identified by this station as Liberio Antonio Parra and Emilio Jimenez Duarte have said. The army is studying their request and it is possible they will join the army shortly.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH ITALY--The Governments of Colombia and Italy today signed a letter of intention to seek by every means a greater rapprochement and a more dynamic exchange between the two countries in all areas. This is a matter of great importance to Colombia because at present Colombia has a large trade deficit with Italy. The letter of intention was signed by the director of the Colombia Export Promotion Fund and the president of the Italian Foreign Trade Institute, who is on an official visit to Colombia. [Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Jul 80 PA]

AMBASSADOR TO PARAGUAY--Bogota--Juan Jose Rincon Galvis has been appointed new ambassador to Paraguay to replace Ricardo Mendiata Rubio, who has resigned. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Jul 80 PA]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO NORWAY--The Colombian Government has announced the appointment of Luis Guillermo Velez as new Colombian ambassador to Norway. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Jul 80 PA]

OUTGOING GOVERNMENT ISSUES MOBILIZATION LAW

FY231434 Paris AFP in Spanish 2313 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 22 Jul (AFP)--The Peruvian military government today issued a mobilization law designed to make resources available in case of war, domestic subversion or natural disasters.

According to the law, the mobilization is a permanent process inherent to national defense in the military, political, economic and social fields, and it applies to individual corporations and goods and services without exception.

The law indicates that the mobilization applies to Peruvian men and women, whether living in Peru or not, and to the foreigners residing in the country except for those protected by international accords.

The law equally encompasses renewable and nonrenewable natural resources and the economic and financial assets in the country and abroad if it is deemed appropriate to make use of them.

In case of mobilization, the state is entitled to restrict and rechannel production, distribution and consumption, to expropriate, to intervene in and to confiscate the factories, the economic assets and the financial resources of any individual or corporation, whether Peruvian or foreign.

Under the circumstances, the state will be able to demand that the factories place at its disposal part of or all of their production, to update their machinery and to guarantee continuing productivity.

Public or private service enterprises could also be intervened in, confiscated or expropriated by the state, which will indemnify those affected by appropriate measures once the emergency is over.

After pointing out that the mobilization will be carried out by means of several organizations under the leadership of the National Defense Council, the law concludes by establishing a list of fines and punishments for those who violate the mobilization law.

ULLOA SEES CONTINUED GOOD RELATIONS WITH USSR

PA181257 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0822 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 17 Jul (EFE)--The next constitutional government of Peru plans to maintain cordial relations with the USSR and to increase the rate and volume of trade with that country.

This was stated on Wednesday by Manuel Ulloa, future prime minister and minister of economy, finance and commerce, thereby refuting reports of an alleged reluctance on the part of Fernando Belaunde Terry's government to receive economic and technological cooperation from the USSR. These reports circulated after the main spokesmen of the government-elect indicated that they will consider whether or not it is to the country's advantage to accept aid from the USSR for completion of the Olmos project under the terms and within the timeframes offered.

Ulloa said that the Belaunde government will seek a constant strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation with the USSR and wishes to have that country participate in Peru's effort to increase oil production and develop other sources of energy. The prime minister-designate said the government-elect is in no way opposed to the Olmos hydroelectric and irrigation project in the northern part of the country, since its importance to Peru is indisputable.

"We are opposed," he said, "to hasty decisions that could jeopardize Peru's investment capacity and prevent the development of essential projects in the areas of health, education and housing."

He added that the decision to reassess the present state of the negotiations between the military government and the USSR for the financing of the Olmos project reflects no purpose other than that of making a prudent and careful analysis in the case of a large-scale project.

Ulloa noted that the Olmos project involves an investment of from $1.5 billion to $2 billion and for this reason, before commitments of such magnitude are assumed, there must be a careful study and thorough planning.

Future Agriculture Minister Nils Ericsson Correa recently expressed the opinion that the loan terms offered by the USSR "are hard" and therefore are disadvantageous for the country.

Ulloa said only that the Olmos project will be carefully studied, because Peru has a limited investment capacity.

After stating that the country obviously needs to bring new lands into cultivation and increase agricultural production, Ulloa said, "everything in the area of agricultural, hydroelectric and energy development will receive absolute priority from the constitutional government."

The future prime minister commented with caution on recent contracts concluded by the military government with the U.S. Occidental Petroleum and Belco Petroleum companies, stating that in principle, "anything which clears the way for accelerating the country's energy development" is positive.

Ulloa, who on Tuesday held another meeting with present Economy Minister Javier Silva Ruete, on Wednesday had a working meeting with President-elect Fernando Belaunde.

BOMB THROWN AT SUPREME COURT MEMBER'S HOUSE

PY211903 Paris AFP in Spanish 1947 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 20 Jul (AFP)--A powerful bomb was thrown at the house of the member of the Peruvian Supreme Court, Luis **Carnero**, but it did not cause any casualties.

The attack perpetrated by unknown persons whose motives are under investigation, almost completely destroyed the five rooms of the house located in Surco, near Lima, but its occupants were not in the house.

Carnero Checa, former president of the Peruvian journalists federation, and a former deputy, and his family were not in the house at the time of the attack.

BRIEFS

DRILLING PLATFORM EXPLOSION--Lima, 12 Jul (AFP)--A petroleum drilling platform has exploded and burned off the coast of Talara, 1,100 kilometers north of Lima. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1424 GMT 12 Jul 80 PY]

SUGAR INDUSTRY LOSSES--According to (Roger Aguilar), president of the control committee of the Peruvian Central of Agrarian Sugar Production Cooperatives, the sugar industry will lose 40 billion soles in 1981 due to drought. He added that over the last 3 years this sector has lost 60 billion soles. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Jul PY]

BOLIVIANS OCCUPY EMBASSY IN CARACAS TO PROTEST COUP

PA232323 Paris AFP in Spanish 2307 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Caracas, 23 Jul (AFP)--Bolivians living in Caracas today peacefullly occupied the Bolivian Embassy in Venezuela and announced that the occupation will be indefinite until the military regime which seized power on 17 July surrenders the government to the constitutional civilian authorities.

All personnel at the Bolivian Embassy here resigned.

COPEI LEADER DISCUSSES UPCOMING TALKS WITH AD

PA160151 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] The dialogue that has been initiated between the top leaders of Democration Action [AD] and COPEI was one of the main topics discussed today by the members of the national committee of the governing COPEI and President of the Republic Luis Herrera Campins. The meeting took place in the presidential palace.

Here is Dr Eduardo Fernandez, secretary general of COPEI, speaking to Radio Rumbos:

[Begin recording] The dialogue excludes no one. We plan to hold talks, having a patriotic spirit, with all the political sectors and with all those who one way or another contribute to the development of the country.

The reason for this policy, for this disposition, is the fact that there are many worrisome signs in this convulsed world and that in our own country there are many "problems that need more than a partial solution because they have to be faced and tackled with a national spirit and with a desire to reach an agreement. Of course, there will be some discrepancies because opposition parties necessarily have to have, once in a while, different opinions on incidental matters. However, we must try to reach agreements and to be understanding on essential matters, on matters that are important for the development and progress of all Venezuelans.

The position of COPEI on this is very clear. We will make our best efforts to maintain a climate of understanding and cordiality so that this generation does not lose the great opportunity we now have due to certain circumstances.

Today we informed the president about yesterday's meeting with a well-qualified representation of the national leadership of AD.

I repeat that this dialogue does not exclude anyone and the COPEI national leadership has every intention of establishing and continuing this dialogue with all the political forces. This is done in an informal manner. This is not a case or having to call for an appointment or of making the dialogue something dramatic. The idea is to talk as we are supposed to talk at the congressional level, at the political party level and at the level of other institutions. [end recording]

BOLIVIAN EMBASSY OCCUPIERS LEAVE AFTER CONDEMNING COUP

PA231233 Paris AFP in Spanish 0452 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Jul (AFP)--The people who occupied the Bolivian Embassy here left it today after remaining inside for several hours. The group, made up of 150 persons of Bolivian descent, expressed their total repudiation of the military coup that "smashed democratization in the country," according to them.

RIGHT TO INFORMATION SOON TO BE REGULATED

PA240116 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0957 GMT 22 Jul 80

[By Jose Carreno]

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Jul (EFE)--The regulation of the right to information in Mexico seems to be a matter of time. It reportedly will be based on seven points which could be summarized in freedom to inform, to be informed and to express an opinion.

A long series of public hearings on the topic is about to conclude in the Chamber of Deputies, which appointed a special commission to hear opposing views. Mexican political circles believe that the legislators already have an opinion on this. At least this is what Luis Farias, chairman of this commission and majority leader of the Institutional Revolutionary Party in the chamber, implied. According to Farias, the right to information includes the right to freely give opinions, receive information and opinions and disseminate views and reports. "The right of the citizens to inform and be informed is not covered by the law up to now," Farias said in Monterrey, 954 km north of here, where several newsmen expressed their views regarding the handling of information in the country.

Farias said that to regulate does not mean to limit or prevent. "We must find channels so that information can be given freely, democratically and for the good of all Mexicans. A well-informed people is a people who can have freedom and experience democracy," he noted. However, a group of owners of press organs have stated their opposition on behalf of the same democracy.

Certain prominent newsmen, mainly liberals or leftists, have expressed their support for this regulation without forgetting to criticize the present information situation. "The examples of corruption and bribery of newsmen which is sponsored and fomented by those who want to regulate the right to information would be endless," Jesus Cantu, a newsman and director of a provincial news agency, stated. Cantu stressed: "One cannot speak of restrictions on the freedom of the press or of direct interference in the leadership of the newspapers, but one can make irresistible suggestions."

In any case, Farias said that what is being sought is "a formula of balance that will permit the establishment of the rules of the game in order to guide the information trend, to make this right viable and to not affect freedom of speech."

This view will be kept in principle in the legislation which will involve the constitution. It is expected that this law will be issued by the federal Congress late this year despite the many criticisms against what is considered to be an attempt to limit the freedom that is being protected by this law.

BELIZE

GUATEMALA REPORTEDLY EXPECTS END TO BELIZE DISPUTE BY 1982

FL231415 Belize City THE REPORTER in English 20 Jul 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] Radio Belize has been suppressing the information that the Government of Belize has taken in some 2,000 Salvadoran refugees fleeing the violence of their own country.

The information about the 2,000 refugees came from the government side of the house during last Friday's question period of the assembly meeting. Radio Belize reported the house debate but deliberately omitted any reference about the 2,000 illegal immigrants.

Mr. Philip Goldson, deputy leader of the opposition, asked the government to inform the House how many refugees had come to Belize and why it was the government had chosen to conceal this information. Stormed Mr. Goldson: "The people have a right to expect the government will exercise more candor and honesty in its conduct of public affairs."

Replying, Mr. V.H. Courtenay reported that an investigation ordered by the cabinet in April and May 1980 had revealed that the number of refugees already in the country was 2,000. They had entered the country illegally, he said, but the government took the decision not to send them back because they would have been killed.

The Toledo STAR, which supports the Guatemalan land claim to a part of Belize and which can be depended upon to give the Guatemalan point of view, has said that Guatemala hopes to resolve her dispute over Belize by 1982.

Quoting the Guatemalan Foreign Minister, Ing. Rafael Valdez, the STAR said President Romeo Lucas Garcia is determined to arrive at a solution.

"The talks in New York," Valdez is quoted as saying, referring to last week's New York discussions, "is a follow-up to the Bermuda, London and Edinburgh discussions based on antecedents which have a bearing on all aspects surrounding the controversy. The determination of President Romeo Lucas Garcia to arrive at a solution and our confidence that Great Britain is also determined to bring about a prompt solution point to all probability that the controversy will be solved during the present term of office of President Lucas."

President Lucas was elected to office in 1978 and his term comes to an end in 1982.

Reliable reports say the quick pace of the negotiations has caught the Government of Belize by surprise, and now on the horns of a dilemma, Premier Price is frantically looking around for a way to slow things down. Already there are signs of tensions within the cabinet. Minister of Health and Co-operatives, Mr. Assad Shoman, blankly refused to join Minister of State Courtenay last week in New York, reports say, because he is adamantly opposed to land cession and refuses even to talk about it even in an unofficial way.

Mr. Shoman became disenchanted with the British when he learned that the Thatcher government would be co-operating with the Americans and the Guatemalans to clip Fidel Castro's wings in Central America.

The UDP delegation, comprising Dr. Aranda, Mr. Philip Goldson and Mr. Manuel Esquivel which leaves on Monday, is also expected to tell the British Government that it is unalterably opposed to land cession as a way of ending the dispute.

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON SALVADORAN EMBASSY

PA240028 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 22 Jul 80 pp 3, 13

[Communique issued by Costa Rican Foreign Affairs Ministry on 19 July 1980 in San Jose]

[Text] In view of the incidents that have taken place in the Costa Rican Embassy in El Salvador, the Costa Rican Government declares:

1. That ever since the problem started no effort has been spared to find a prompt and effective solution.

2. That although the persons who are occupying the diplomatic mission do not have the characteristics of political refugees, Costa Rica has granted them asylum for humanitarian reasons.

3. That government officials and an airplane were sent to El Salvador to arrange the evacuation of the occupants of the embassy to Costa Rica.

4. That the Costa Rican plane and government officials spent 12 hours in El Salvador on 18 July, trying to carry out their mission. However, nothing could be accomplished because 28 February People's League (LP-28) representatives, who are in charge of the negotiations, avoided all contact with our government's representatives, with the diplomatic negotiation commission and the Salvadoran Archbishopric.

5. That in view of the impossibility of getting in touch with LP-28 representatives, the Costa Rican Government officials went to our diplomatic mission and through loudspeakers invited the occupants of the embassy to come out under the protection and presence of the International Red Cross with full guarantees from the Salvadoran Government for their personal safety.

6. That despite our persistent appeal, the persons who are acting as leaders in the occupation of the embassy refused to leave the embassy and allow the evacuation of the peasants until they had specific orders from LP-28.

7. That in view of the futile efforts, the Costa Rican Government at 1800 on 18 July 1980, announced that it had exhausted every means to have the occupants of the embassy to leave the embassy since it was obvious that they did not wish to leave El Salvador.

8. That the position of the Costa Rican Government, which is based on humanitarian principles, seeking an open dialogue with leftwing leaders, has been scorned by the LP-28 since 11 July, in what can be considered a political move with total disregard for the fate of the occupants of our embassy in San Salvador.

9. That the Costa Rican Government has officially asked the International Red Cross to care for our diplomatic mission and to continue providing medical attention and food to the persons occupying our embassy.

10. That the Costa Rican Government has been guaranteed by the Salvadoran Government that it will not violate our diplomatic mission nor harm any of the persons occupying it when they leave the embassy.

EL SALVADOR

ARCHBISHOPRIC ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON EMBASSY OCCUPATION

PA232354 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 22 Jul 80 pp 2, 9

[Communique issued by the Social Communications Secretariat of the San Salvador Archbishopric, date, place not given]

[Excerpts] The Social Communications Secretariat of the San Salvador Archiboshipric hereby reports:

That on 18 July by request of the Costa Rican Government through Javier Sanchez, special envoy for the negotiation of the case of the Salvadoran peasants, the archbishopric of San Salvador agreed to meditate for humanitarian reasons.

That the leaders of the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28] did not show up so the deadline established by the ambassador expired.

That at 1800 the embassy was abandoned leaving the refugees without consular protection.

In view of these facts the San Salvador Archbishopric states that it opposes the use of people for any reason.

It urges the LP-28 leaders to stop being intransigent and to allow the people to make up their own minds as any good political leader would do. It believes that the Costa Rican Embassy as well as the archibishopric owe a public explanation regarding the people at the embassy.

It also urges the government to respect the people who are at the embassy, mostly children, old persons and women, and to try to find a satisfactory nonviolent solution as is the current practice.

COLONELS' HOMES DAMAGED BY TERRORIST BOMBS

PA240420 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1815 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--High powered bombs caused heavy damage on the residences of Cols Jose Larios Guerra and Rene Ramirez Rondon at the Libertad District in the northwestern part of San Salvador. [Ramirez] Rondon's house has been empty for over a year, but Larios Guerra's house is inhabited. No personal injuries were reported.

So far, none of the underground organizations seeking political power by violent means has assumed responsibility for the bombing.

SCHOOL SEARCHES REVEAL SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

PA231255 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 2000 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Armed Forces communique]

[Text] Shooting and disorders at the Gen Francisco Menendez Institute in Atlacatl District and continous complaints of residents nearby made the security forces carry out a search of the center today.

The continuous complaints by parents and students of the Republic of Panama School also indicated that a tense climate prevailed at this school which subversives armed with machineguns constantly visit to train students in handling firearms, manufacture of incendiary bombs, use of handgrenades and distribution of Marxist propaganda. In view of this situation, a similar search was carried out at this school.

These activities demand a more thorough investigation and the security forces will take special measures to allow the neighboring communities to live in a climate of peace and justice.

Both searches were made at a time when students were not present in order to avoid incidents.

Unfortunately the complaints were confirmed at both schools and the buildings were found not only neglected and dirty, with Marxist propaganda slogans painted inside, but a certain amount of material was seized, including cans of spray paint, olive drab uniforms, combat boots and loudspeakers such as those used to incite violence. It was also ascertained that groups had participated in robberies, lootings and armed meetings promoted by these same subversives.

A large amount of propaganda, leaflets, posters and placards from various subversive and terrorist organizations such as the Movement of Revolutionary High School Students, the Salvadoran Revolutionary Party, the Revolutionary Action of Secondary School Students, the 28 February People's Leagues, the Association of Secondary School Students and others was found.

Many documents involving other educational organizations, persons cooperating with these groups, and international organizations which claim to be impartial are shown to be openly involved with Marxist ideology and attitudes detrimental to national security.

Manuals on the handling of weapons and the manufacture of bombs, homemade napalm, handgrenades and other weapons were also found. These are a threat to the people who want peace, justice and a climate that allows them to work in peace and attain a better standard of living.

These same documents include security instructions by FAPU, the United Popular Action Front, urging the use of aliases and disguises. All this material makes it obvious that there is a continued distortion of news and information for the purpose of creating confusion among the people so that they can be manipulated for the purpose of enslavement under Soviet totalitarianism.

The armed forces inform the Salvadoran people that its patrol, search and investigation operations will continue until a broad margin of security has been established so that the people can progress within a peaceful climate. The armed forces regrets that unpatriotic activities are being carried out in these schools which were formerly used only to teach people who emerged proudly from these centers to serve their families and country. San Salvador 21 Jul 1980.

ERP REPORTS GUERRILLA ACTIONS IN 'WAR BULLETIN'

PA232202 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 0701 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] In a quote war bulletin, unquote, the clandestine People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) has reported several guerrilla actions in the eastern region. According to the communique, the ERP ambushed the security corps in various areas. It notes that in Intipuca, La Union Department, it clashed with security forces for 1 hour. It adds that in (Tiguilotan) municipality, La Union Department, and in Yoloaiquin, Morazan Department, it ambushed the security corps, destroying motorized equipment and wounding and killing over 100 troops.

The ERP says in its communique, a copy of which reached this station, that it lost approximately 15 guerrillas, either dead or wounded, in these clashes that it regards as victories of its organization. Elsewhere in the communique the ERP reports that it has disseminated propaganda, scribbled wall slogans and [engaged in] political agitation activities to mark the first anniversary of the Sandinist victory in Nicaragua.

PRTC LEADER: SITUATION CAN ONLY BE SOLVED MILITARILY

PA211819 Paris AFP in Spanish 1033 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Paris, 20 Jul (AFP)--Jacinto Sanchez, assistant secretary general of the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers (PRTC), has told AFP that the Salvadoran situation "can only be solved militarily because there is no longer room for a political solution." The Salvadoran leader, who said that he is the commander of the Armed Liberation Committees [Comites Armados de Liberacion--CAL] and the PRTC militia detachments, noted that the repression and the country's social and political situation have put "the masses on a war footing," but that the opposition leaders must solve certain problems before engaging in the offensive.

Sanchez pointed out that "the guideline of the essential task" of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR, which is composed of the forces that oppose the government junta) is currently focused on three problems.

The first problem, Sanchez said, is "to guarantee a unified leadership of the opposition forces" whose unity "is a fact and is progressing rapidly." However, he noted that "some members still maintain a certain degree of autonomy, but this must be corrected."

"Another problem concerns logistics: We must increase the fire power and strength of the armed revolutionary organizations and the people. We must train more men for the war. We must arm them and get more provisions, weapons and ammunition. We must improve our communications," Sanchez added.

According to Sanchez, the third problem is to gain international recognition of the Salvadoran problem as a "state of belligerency as stipulated in the Geneva Convention in cases of war because the government continues to refer to them as extremists when in reality it is talking about an entire people confronting it. The violence and the number of victims indicate that it is a war."

In conclusion, Sanchez said that, in the international sphere, the Salvadoran opposition is trying "to make the democratic and progressive governments and forces in the world aware of the right of the Salvadoran people to solve their own affairs without any foreign intervention."

GUATEMALA

FIVE STUDENTS ARRESTED FOR 'KIDNAPPING' POLICEMAN

PA232203 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Sercano Network]

[Text] Five students arrested yesterday morning during the incidents at the teachers college in Zone 13 have been arraigned. National Police spokesmen said they were charged with kidnapping and theft. As we reported yesterday, several young people intercepted a secret police officer as he was walking near the college. They disarmed him and held him hostage. A few minutes later, he was turned over to a Guatemalan Red Cross ambulance crew but the unidentified youths kept his revolver.

The security forces rushed to the area where five students were arrested. Their names have not been given but it was reported that they will be disclosed in the next few hours. The five students, their fellow students said, were arrested in the school. Security spokesmen will give details of the incident. It has been stated that the five students are minors.

SECURITY FORCES IMPOUND WEAPONS IN PETEN

PA240003 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] The government security corps including the rural police, the national police, detectives and the military brigade have conducted raids in several parts of (Poptun) municipality, Peten between (El Chal) and (El Chol) villages. According to reports, a large shipment of weapons was found. After raiding homes and vehicles and searching pedestrians, the security forces impounded some ammunition, pistols and some rifles. Investigations are still underway because the source of the weapons or what they were going to be used for is unknown.

ALVAREZ OPENS DOOR TO TALKS WITH UNIVERSITY FIGURES

PA232155 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The government said today it is prepared to engage in a dialogue with San Carlos University to seek solutions to the wave of violence. However, Government and Interior Minister Donaldo Alverez Ruiz issued a statement explaining that it is not possible to hold such a dialogue as long as there is a power vacuum at the university. "The University of San Carlos and the Higher Council want to hold a dialogue. I am authorized to do so; but I must ask myself with whom is such a dialogue supposed to be held? There is a power vacuum at the university. The elected rector, Raul Osorio, is abroad organizing the Patriotic Liberation Front against Guatemala and discrediting our country and its authorities. However he is getting his monthly salary of 5,000 quetzals from San Carlos University to do the job.

"According to our laws, the oldest dean is supposed to replace the rector in his absence. In this case it would be the dean of the School of Pharmacy, Leonel Carrillo. He would have to cease being dean of the School of Pharmacy in order not to assume the post of rector.

"Raul Molina Mejia, dean of the Engineering School, is illegally holding the post. He has completed his tenure as dean of the Engineering School and should have already relinquished his post, but has not done so. In other words, the person now directing the university does not have the necessary legal status to do so.

"I am authorized to hold a dialogue. I am prepared to hold it anywhere, any time. I would like it to be held at the rector's office of San Carlos University once the present legal problem has been solved and if I am given assurances that I am not going to be burned alive [as heard]."

According to the interior minister, the government has been informed that a plan is afoot to close the university for the current academic year. "To be more specific, we have been informed that the present university authorities, or at least some of them, are plotting to close the university. The consequences to the true students and the people would be regrettable. It would bring unemployment to the faculty and the administrative personnel.

"I have already said that we have pledged to maintain the continuity of the academic and administrative operations at the university, provided the security forces are allowed to enter the campus and if the legitimate authorities guarantee that they can control the chicanery and the waves of violence, subversion and common crime prevalent everywhere at San Carlos University.

"Can the university authorities guarantee this? We know that under the protection of the university's autonomy, which the government respects, students and authorities of the university are letting the campus be used as a haven for common criminals, subversive gangs and drug traffickers. It is even being used to bury bodies illegally."

Alvarez declined to elaborate on the plan he claims to have discovered. "The information we have is confidential. However, we do know they are working hard to succeed in getting the university closed, and naturally blame the government authorities for it.

"[Question] Who (?is hatching the plot)?

"[Answer] I have already said it is the students and the university authorities themselves.

"We are going to hold a dialogue with the person legally empowered to represent the university, whenever such person has [such authority]. If not, let Raul Osorio come and talk with me. [words indistinct]"

CONGRESS PRESIDENT SEES NICARAGUA GOING COMMUNIST

PA240005 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Following the Sandinist victory celebrations, Tomas Cepeda Guzman, Guatemalan Congress president, has said Nicaragua has begun approaching communism: "I think this is a grave danger to Guatemala [corrects himself] to Central America because we can see and the Guatemalan people can see that with the participation of the Cuban Minister [as heard] Mr Fidel Castro, we can specifically confirm, I think, that the Nicaraguan Government is very much involved with communism."

A Guatemalan congressional delegation attended the installation of the Constituent Assembly in Honduras. The Congress president thinks that Honduras can now join Guatemala and El Salvador in stabilizing Central America: "It was a great satisfaction for me to know that Honduras is now on the right course. It has a Constituent Assembly and it will soon begin to draw up the new constitution which, we might say, will underpin Central America so that, along with Guatemala and El Salvador, we can all emerge from the situation we are experiencing."

HONDURAS

NICARAGUAN CONSUL IN DANLI ESCAPES DEATH IN ATTACK

PA232211 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Fabio Ponce, Nicaraguan consul in the eastern city of Danli, came close to being fatally shot Sunday evening when unidentified persons machinegunned the Nicaraguan Consulate there.

According to eyewitnesses, Ponce told them that he was reading when he suddenly heard what he thought was a volley of machinegun fire. He had confided to them that, almost as a miracle, he had changed the position of his desk that day and that this probably saved his life as the shots were apparently aimed at a predetermined point.

Operatives of the National Investigations Directorate (DNI) who arrived at the site yesterday at noon after Ponce reported the attack found nine pieces of lead in the house that Ponce rents for the consulate. Moises Garcia, DNI chief in Danli, said the shrapnel is evidence of the attack against the consulate. Garcia added that four bullet holes were found inside the house and that six other holes were clearly visible outside the house on a wall, a fence post and a corner of a house owned by Luis Alfonso Espinal.

Javier Baldovinos, counsellor of the embassy in that city [as heard], said the attacks perpetrated against the consulate on Saturday and Sunday night are being attributed to Somozists living in Honduras. When asked by reporters about measures to be taken, he said the consulate is waiting for Nicaraguan Ambassador Leon Talavera to return [to Honduras] in order to lodge an official complaint with the Honduran Foreign Ministry.

Bombs in Nicaraguan Embassy

PA232307 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Our diplomatic mission in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, today called in newsmen to charge that a bomb with which it is presumed the embassy of the Sandinist people's government was going to be attacked had been uncovered. An employee of the Nicaraguan Embassy found three sticks of dynamite inside the embassy building. Fortunately, they did not explode.

The report was supplied to us by Armando Arevalo, a Honduran colleague, who emphasized that this was the third attempted attack against the Nicaraguan Embassy or a consulate. A homemade bomb exploded last weekend on the building's facade, where today's bombs were found, and a machinegun was fired yesterday at the Nicaraguan Consulate in Danli, also in Honduras.

Of course the perpetrators of these attacks are Somoza sympathizers, former army men or persons closely linked to the counterrevolution, which has not completely swallowed the defeat it suffered last Saturday when the Nicaraguan people massively reiterated their determined support for the Sandinist National Liberation Front leadership and the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction by filling the 19 July Square in a ceremony that was without precedent in Central America's political history.

What has the Honduran Government done to prevent a repetition of these aggressions against our diplomatic representations? Our authorities recognize the good intentions of the Honduran Government to control Somoza sympathizers in alleged refugee camps who penetrated into Honduran [as heard] territory to continue to kill our people, which was their job during the dictatorship.

Our source, newsman Arevalo, states in his report that the authorities of the neighboring northern country have given Nicaraguan diplomats assurances that all Nicaraguans found involved in terrorist activities will be expelled immediately from that territory. Counterrevolutionaries may rest assured that these terrorist activities do not frighten our people. On the contrary, they stimulate them to fight and raise their guard in defense of the revolutionary process.

JUNTA OFFERS NICARAGUA REASONS FOR ABSENCE 19 JULY

PA232213 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1725 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Sercano Network]

[Text] The Honduran military government junta has (?thanked) the Nicaraguan junta for its kind invitation but General Paz Garcia was unable to attend the Sandinist celebration for reasons of state. We regret that state affairs kept us from personally attending the celebration as we would have liked but, bearing in mind the historic importance of the date and the ties of fraternal friendship between our nations and governments, we appointed a repreentative and also sent you greetings on that date, the government leaders, specifically General Paz Garcia, have noted.

PEACE WITH EL SALVADOR FORESEEN BY YEAR'S END

PA232154 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2240 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Teguciagalpa, 21 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran Foreign Affairs Secretary Eliseo Perez Cadalso said here today that a "peace [treaty] with El Salvador will be signed before the end of the year." Honduras and El Salvador are negotiating a peace treaty following the 100-hour war which they fought in 1969.

Perez Cadalso stated that if negotiations continue at their present peace, "the unpleasant situation which the two neighboring and fraternal countries are experiencing could conclude before the end of the year."

The Hondurans and Salvadorans chose the mediation process to solve their differences, and selected former Peruvian President Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero as mediator. The Honduran foreign secretary believes that the peace negotiations progressed more during the last 6 months than they had since 1969. "Our negotiating committee, formed by Honduran experts whose academic and moral qualities are above reproach, maintains its firm and staunch position," the foreign secretary said.

However, Camilo Gomez y Gomez, a former negotiating committee member who recently resigned and charged the other committee members "with betraying the country's sacred interests," disagrees with the foreign secretary's opinion. On that occasion the foreign secretary stated: "Camilo Gomez y Gomez is mistaken."

NICARAGUA

PLO'S 'ARAFAT ADDRESSES WORKERS, DEPARTS

PA232112 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2006 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Managua, 23 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Yasir 'Arafat left Managua this morning amidst honors similar to those rendered him when he arrived in this country. The highest ranking Nicaraguan Government authorities went to the Cesar Augusto Sandino International Airport to see the Palestinian leader off.

Before leaving the country, 'Arafat visited the headquarters of the Sandinist Workers Union [CST] where he spoke to the workers.

Speaking to the workers who filled the CST local, 'Arafat said that the PLO would see difficult days in the near future because Israel was preparing to launch attacks against southLebanon and the Palestinian people. However, he said that the organization "feels strengthened now with the triumph of the Sandinist revolutionaries."

"The triumph of the Nicaraguans is the PLO's triumph," he said.

'Arafat said that the enemies confronting the Palestinians and Lebanese are the same as those confronting the Sandinist revolution. These enemies are Zionism, colonialism and imperialism. The PLO leader urged the revolutionaries to continue the struggle "because now more than ever they have a responsibility to all Latin American revolutionaries and those who fight for their country's liberation."

'Arafat said that the strengthening of the Nicaraguan revolution must continue, as must the struggle, "so that everyone in the world can live in a climate of freedom." 'Arafat's speech to the workers was interrupted by the workers who shouted slogans such as: "If Nicaragua won, so shall Palestine."

'Arafat arrived on Monday, 2 days after the celebration of the first anniversary of the Sandinist revolution, to which he had been invited. The PLO Embassy in Nicaragua was inaugurated yesterday by the Palestinian leader, after the PLO and Nicaragua signed an agreement establishing diplomatic relations.

Further on PLO Embassy Opening

PA240118 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Excerpt of speech by Moises Hassan, member of the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, during official opening of the Palestinian Embassy in Nicaragua--recorded]

[Text] Following dictator Somoza's fall, following the end to the imperialist domination in Nicaragua, following Zionism's loss of a bastion in Nicaragua, a number of changes and events have occurred in our country which just a little over a year ago would have been impossible to imagine. Perhaps one of the most outstanding of those events, because for first time it officially establishes our people's ties with the Palestinian people and because it is also a further clear reaffirmation of the independence, autonomy, sovereignty and self-determination of our people is the establishing of relations with the Palestinian people represented by the PLO [applause].

The opening of this embassy has a historic meaning for our country and for our struggle against the ills in the world, against imperialism and the evils of Zionism.

JUNTA MEMBERS COMMENT ON DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

PA221900 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Jul 80

[News conference by members of the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction Sergio Ramirez, Arturo Cruz, Daniel Ortega, Moises Hassan and Rafael Cordova Rivas and by Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto in the main room at government house; officials responding sometimes not identified in broadcast--live]

[Excerpts] Pedro Talavera, of Mexican television. We have received a note on President Carter's greetings to the junta. I would like to know how important U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan Government is and what possibilities there are that this aid will change if the U.S. Government changes after the next elections.

[Hassant] We can say that the aid the U.S. Government and people have given for Nicaraguan reconstruction is quite large. We have received donations in goods, cash and loans from the U.S. Government and people. So the U.S. Government (?and people) have indeed contributed to the Nicaraguan reconstruction process. Perhaps we would have disired that this contribution have been more in accordance with or more in proportion to the capacity of the United States to contribute, in view of the large economic potential of the world's richest country and of the responsibility that the United States should have assumed--the responsibility for having created the government [words indistinct] and of having equipped, trained and (?supported) it economically, politically and militarily for 45 years. So, although acknowledging the magnitude of U.S. aid, it would be very desirable if this aid were in proportion to this [word indistinct] we are mentioning.

On the other hand, we have been alarmed and concerned over statements made by the U.S. Republican Party's candidate. We have tried to interpret these as part of his campaign strategy, knowing he is well aware that the American voters are engulfed in a wave of conservatism, saying that 'we must be number one; we are being humbled in all parts of the world. We believe he is trying to take advantage of this wave of conservatism for his electoral aims.

[Question] Maria Elena Arsola, of the Sandinist radio system. What attitude will our revolutionary government assume, or will it protest to the Honduran Government for the bomb explosion at the Nicaraguan Embassy in that country early Saturday?

[Answer] We have already contacted the Honduran Foreign Ministry but we realize that despite their efforts, governments cannot always control terrorists or people like those who 3 days ago threw a grenade into our embassy in Tegucigalpa, something similar to what Salvadoran terrorists had done a few days earlier at our embassy in San Salvador.

[Question] Filadelfo Aleman, of NUEVO DIARIO. A few days ago we received reports from Panama, where former junta member Alfonso Robelo said that in Nicaragua we are advancing toward totalitarianism. We would like to hear the government junta's views on these statements by Robelo.

[Answer] I remember a report from Panama that a meeting of Central American liberal parties was being held. Robelo did not refer exclusively to the threat of totalitarianism hovering over Nicaragua, but over Central America as a whole, which is even more serious. But I think Robelo should not feel lonely in this concern over the threat of totalitarianism in Central America; other individuals and forces share this concern and express it in different ways. Mario Sandoval Alarcon, chief of Guatemala's White Hand, is concerned over the threat of totalitarianism in Central America. Equally concerned is Guatemala's Anticommunist Salvation Army, which has murdered hundreds of patriots, university professors, workers and students. El Salvador's Colonel d'Aubuisson is extremely concerned [words indistinct] that have also murdered hundreds of patriots in El Salvador in the past few weeks. Costa Rica's Free Costa Rica Movement is also concerned. It is logical to find this type of concern among these sectors. We are surprised that Robelo went to Panama on the same day that more than half a million Nicaraguans gave their support to the Sandinist people's revolution here. Unfortunately, and judging from these mass demonstrations, it would seem that our people have understood totalitarianism.

[Question] Charles Gomez, CBS. Commander Ortega, what is your opinion of the controversy concerning the Sandinist anthem, from which the U.S. government asked that the derogatory reference to the Yankees be eliminated, and which resulted in the U.S. delegation's early departure from the 19 July ceremonies?

[Ortega] First of all, the U.S. Government has asked neither the Sandinist Front nor the National Reconstruction Government to do any such thing, since such a request would be absurd.

Now we have already indicated that it would be enough to review our country's history to realize why we are anti-imperialist. Also we have already said that when we say "Yankee, enemy of mankind" we are referring to those who have invaded our country, to those who have attacked our country, to those who supported Somoza, to those who have [word indistinct] other peoples, to those who want to revive that type of policy at present, to those who express opinions against our country so it will not get a $75 million loan.

When we talk about "Yankee, enemy of mankind," we are talking about a reality that exists in the United States. We are referring to those reactionary sectors, those powerful sectors, those sectors with the mentality of (?Romans), who forget that times have changed, who refuse to accept that new reality and who [words indistinct]. On the other hand, peoples are obliged to defend themselves, to express their views. We are merely reflecting our country's history in that anthem, for Nicaragua is being constantly attacked from the United States. There is conspiracy here in Nicaragua and support is being given to counterrevolutionaries and to Somoza's officials, who go around conspiring against our country. In the United States, in the U.S. Congress, in the Senate, representatives have accused the members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front's National Directorate of being criminals and assassins. They have made use of the U.S. Capitol to attack us and say all kinds of barbaric things, so there is no reason for them to get scared if our country has an anthem which says in part says [words indistinct] "we fight the Yankee, enemy of mankind."

[Question] Margarita (Mueller) of ASSOCIATED PRESS. The Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] has voiced concern because you did not make a 19 July announcement on the elections. I would like to know if you have plans to announce a date for elections, and if not [words indistinct] the businessmen and other parties.

[Answer] If I may change the rules of a news conference, I would like to ask you a question: Where did you get the news that COSEP has voiced this concern?

[Correspondent] In LA PRENSA.

[Unidentified junta member] The daily LA PRENSA?

[Correspondent] Yes.

[Junta member] Today's edition?

[Correspondent] Yes.

[Junta member] As we all know, private enterprise is one of the sectors of the country which has a role in the process of reconstruction. When the private sector expresses opinions the government is willing to listen, but we do not forget that although it is true that the private sector grouped in COSEP is an important sector of national production--that is, the private sector of production--the opinions of COSEP are not opinions which represent the feelings of the nation. We believe the feelings of the nation, the national feelings, can be expressed in events such as those of 19 July, where the vast majority of our people offered, in a sort of plebiscite, support for the Sandinist people's revolution, support for the Sandinist Front, support for the National Reconstruction Government.

When the Sandinist Front and the government held meetings in May with COSEP representatives, as well as with other sectors of the country--labor unions and various political parties--we discussed the issue of elections. We also discussed other topics. For example, COSEP brought up the issue of Sandinist Television System becoming a state entity. That is one idea the government has accepted, because we definitely agree that in the measure in which the revolution settles in an institutional manner [changes thought] we have only completed one year of revolution, and all of these things have to be settled.

And the Sandinist Television System is going to be a system organized in the fashion of a state television corporation. Various sectors of the nation-peoples, labor unions, and so forth--will be represented on the corporation board.

At that time COSEP also voiced another concern about the organization of all journalists under the Union of Journalists of Nicaragua [UPN], which operates as an association of newsmen in addition to being a labor union of newsmen. In order to exercise one's profession as a newsman, the newsman's profession--not just writing an article in the newspaper, because anyone can do that, and that has nothing to do with freedom of expression--it is necessary to be registered with the UPN. COSEP was then concerned about whether there should be a law of association not only for newsmen but also for all liberal professions in the country, whether there should be associations of lawyers, doctors, dentists and newsmen, and that the UPN should be only a trade union of newsmen. The private sector introduced in the State Council a draft law on professional associations, which unfortunately failed to obtain not only the support of the Sandinist Front but also that of the traditional parties, such as the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua, which was opposed to the approval of this draft bill calling for compulsory professional associations. This is still under discussion in the State Council.

COSEP brought up other topics, such as elections. At the time, COSEP said it would be very good if on 19 July [words indistinct] municipal elections were to be held in the country. We took notice of their concern; we thought it was a legitimate concern, but we truly think it was not necessary to make a 19 July announcement on a date for municipal elections. This is a political decision of the revolutionary leadership of the country and of the government.

However, this does not mean under any circumstances that elections, as a political program of the National Reconstruction Government, have been canceled. We reaffirm what has been stated in the platform of the National Reconstruction Government, which is a public document; we reaffirm what we said on 4 May in the message of the National Reconstruction Government junta to the Nicaraguan people on the occasion of the installation of the State Council. To the effect that we are willing to call elections, first municipal elections, then for a national assembly and last for general authorities. This is a political decision which we reaffirm again, and will reaffirm it as many times as necessary. However, we must sincerely say that the main concern of the Government of National Reconstruction--and in this, we interpret the feelings of the Nicaraguan people--is not to set a deadline for municipal elections but to carry out the various tasks of national reconstruction.

[Question] My name is Juan Guillermo Rios, of the National Colombian Television Channel of Bogota, Colombia. The Andean Pact presidents will meet this Friday in Lima, Peru. One of the topics to be discussed is the creation of an Andean Pact peace force. What does Commander Ortega and Foreign Minister d'Escoto think of this possibility?

[Answer] Regardless of the topics to be discussed there, we think that any peace force, or whatever we chose to call it, is not advisable for the interests [words indistinct] the sovereignty, the wishes for independence of the peoples. This type of force runs the risk of being used against the people. Therefore, we cannot agree with any type of international peace-keeping force because that is the medicine they tried to give the Nicaraguan people to save Somozism in the moments just before the revolutionary victory. That was the medicine that was to save Somozism and with which they wanted to save Somozism. In other words, it would have been at the service of a criminal such as Somoza--a terrorist, a thief such as Somoza. Therefore, we voice our disagreement with any type of peace force or international force to be established under these circumstances.

[Answer] We undoubtedly are for international solidarity. The problem is that in the first place, we are not familiar with that plan, which the companero says will be discussed at the forthcoming meeting of the Andean Pact presidents. However, the issue of a peace force smells rotten to us. We already have had experiences with those so-called peace forces. We must express our solidarity with the struggles of the people. These peace forces are interventionist forces in order to achieve perpetuity [of the status quo]. These are hateful forces of Latin American reaction and fascism. Therefore, as I said before--and I think I said this during one of your programs in Bogota and in Venezuela where I recently visited--that these rumors are circulating in the Andean countries to the effect that there was a possibility of creating a peace force. There was even talk of this force going into action right away in the sister Republic of El Salvador. We do not like that. Actually, we do not believe that any country, or any group of Latin American countries should at this stage try to imitate actions which have been criticized before when other larger countries and powers tried to use them. Perhaps now they would again like to launch these actions by using others. We must not fall into this trap. We Latin Americans are internationalists and are in solidarity with the people, not with the tyrants, not with the fascists.

[Question] [Passage indistinct] from the U.S. daily Boston GLOBE. I have two questions, the first [words indistinct] Friday evening at a meeting sponsored [words indistinct] a meeting between Fidel Castro and a group of high level U.S. diplomats, I would like to know if you know what topics were discussed during that meeting and [words indistinct] if we have seen here in Nicaragua the beginning of an opening, of a change in the policy of hostility between Cuba and the United States?

[Answer] Regarding the news conference of Comp anero 'Arafat, it would be proper to note that I believe that it will be difficult for him to hold it today because he has made a long trip to come to our country and a news conference today, I believe, will not be possible. I think that the news conference could take place tomorrow.

Regarding the talks between Companero President of Cuba, Comdr Fidel Castro, and some U.S. representatives who were present for the activities, I believe that the news media has already obtained statements from the U.S. representatives reporting on their talk with President Castro.

[Question] My name is Rodolfo Garcia, from La Voz de Nicaragua. A local daily today published a report from a transnational news agency according to which Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala in his annual report to Congress said that the Nicaraguan claims to the San Andres and Providencia archipelago and the Roncador, Serrana and Quitasueno Cays--insular portions of Colombia in the Caribbean--represent an absurd annexationist position. The report adds: The encouragement that Nicaragua could receive for its absurd annexationist position without legal basis but for political objectives, could be one factor of confusion and anarchy in the Caribbean. My question is: Will the government junta instruct the Foreign Ministry to refute these statements of the Colombian President?

[Sergio Ramirez] Companero, regarding this kind of statement from President Turbay Ayala--if he really made those statements--I have not read the message, so I am going to say just what comes to my mind. We should not forget that they could have been made because of internal circumstances in Colombia. This possibility should not be disregarded.

We would like to recall something that is very objective. Nicaragua declared the nullification of the Barcenas-Meneses de Guerra Treaty. The government of Adolfo Diaz--which was under the intervention of Yankee occupation forces--signed that treaty, which was later ratified by another government that was also under the intervention of Yankee troops. This government was that of Jose Maria Moncada.

That is, two traitors signed a treaty giving away territory we consider to be Nicaraguan. When we declared this treaty null, Colombia, through its foreign minister, gave an answer we think is important. They said this matter should be discussed in the International Court of Justice, in The Hague.

We have not decided yet on the organization before which we would discuss this matter and until now we have said that we want to discuss it bilaterally with Colombia. However, the fact that Colombia has officially stated that it is prepared to take this matter to the International Court of Justice in The Hague means, on the basis of the customary use and practice of public international law, that Colombia accepts that its rights over San Andres and Providencia are being questioned. They have put dobuts on those rights. As I have stated, the Nicaraguan Government has not yet decided in what court to appeal or what other legal procedures to use. However, if Colombia has stated that it is prepared to go to the International Court of Justice, we rucognize in this decision--based on international law--that Colombia accepts that its rights are being questioned and being doubted.

[Question] [Name indistinct] of LE MONDE, France. I would like to know if you could give us some details regarding the agrarian reform bill that Commander Ortega mentioned in his 19 July speech?

[Answer] The only thing we could tell you is that there is great pressure in our country from peasants who had their land grabbed during the times of the dictatorship. There is pressure from very poor peasants who occupy lands of small and medium farmers in order to survive. It could be said that Nicaragua has a lot of land, but not all the land is suitable for basic grain cultivation. This is also the type of grain Nicaraguan peasants like to plant. It is also the type of grain that he is more capable of acquiring. So, if we only take into consideration the land that can be cultivated, we find that there are large portions of land in the hands of large landowners and that this land is not being worked. The poor and medium-income peasants are to rent this land and make it produce, but the owners of this land refuse to lease it because there is a law that protects small, medium and even large producers. This law puts limits on the price of [words indistinct] for him who rents the land to produce basic grains or to produce cotton.

This is an unjust situation that violates human rights in this revolution. This a violation of Nicaraguans' human rights. The revolution cannot tolerate that. For this reason we must act through the agrarian reform to carry out a plan that will allow the recovery of those lands so that these peasants in cooperatives or in any other form may work the land and contribute to the reactivation of the country. By doing this we would also release from pressure those medium producers who find themselves being systematically invaded by landless peasants.

This situation was not created by the revolution. This situation has been inherited by the revolution. This situation demands an immediate answer.

[Sergio Ramirez] I would like to add that until now we in Nicaragua have not had a true agrarian reform. The only basis for agrarian reform has been Decree No 3 which approved the expropriation of all the assets of Somoza and his accomplices. This included agricultural properties. However, the agricultural structure of the country remains a traditional structure that does not respond to the production needs of the revolution or to the needs of the peasants, which represent 50 percent of the Nicaraguan population.

This step of expropriating land that is not being worked is aimed at creating a new framework for the agrarian reform and [words indistinct] other steps will have to be taken to have true agrarian reform in the country. This is an agricultural country that needs profound changes in its agricultural structure. It also needs a multiplication of its agricultural production.

[Question] [Words indistinct] television of Austria and Switzerland. Since the creation of the first government program, the Nicaraguan political process has been characterized as one of national reconstruction. After one year of revolution, can it be said when this phase of the political process concludes [words indistinct] especially with regard to the internal structures of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], will it be turned into a political party? When could the elections of a new national leadership take place? What follows national reconstruction?

[Answer] We could say that the national reconstruction process has not concluded. This is something that was initiated last year. The fact that we are planting between 150,000 and 160,000 manzanas with cotton can give us an idea of the situation that exists in our country and of the need for gearing all our efforts toward the reactivation of the economy and the reconstruction of the country. When we speak of reconstructing the country, we are not speaking only of the material aspects. We also speak about the cultural and educational aspects. We speak about creating awareness among the citizens, about a total reconstruction of Nicaraguan society.

This is a process for which we undoubtedly cannot set a deadline or limit. As to whether or not the Sandinist Front has become a party, I think it is obvious that the Sandinist Party has always been a party, even if it has not been called so. There are other situations that could be said to be similar to ours in which a revolution has been going on for years and the governing organization is called a front but is, in fact, a party. There is the case of Algeria where the National Liberation Front leads the march of the Algerian People. There is also the case of Iraq.

So, one should not be caught waiting for us to appear one of these days with the name party on us. I think the front has the material basis and subjective and objective grounds to survive as a party. This is a new party that has arisen in Nicaraguan, speaking traditional molds and giving true solutions to the problems of our people.

Regarding structural aspects concerning a change in the authorities of the Sandinist Front, we operate on the principle of efficiency. We think that as long as a person is functioning well, that person should remain in his post. Politics has to do with responsibility and not with a lottery. Often it is seen as a democracy. Some people, when they speak of democracy, think of a lottery or a raffle, disregarding the possibility of having an efficient government one day and the next a dictatorial or irresponsible government--perhaps even a maniac person who could endanger peace in the world could have the possibility of becoming president, as is happening right now in the United States. Apparently there is a gentleman that we could characterize only as a person sick in the head. However, he has the possibility of becoming president. I believe this is an irresponsible act on the part of U.S. democracy. I think that is no longer democracy.

A country where someone who could bring destruction to the world can become president no longer has a democracy. It is the same thing as saying that here for the sake of democracy we will give possibilities to Somoza's son to carry out political campaigns or that we would do the same for Urcuyo, who is in Guatemala, or for the Somozist guards. This is no democracy.

So, we have our basis in efficiency, and when a person is inefficient, there are ideas [words indistinct] in the person who is carrying out a given job.

[Question] [Words indistinct] of Mexico. I would like to know if you could give us the total amount of aid you have received from abroad, and if there have been investments from private enterprise, from financial organizations; and in what sectors have the investments been made?

[Sergio Ramirez] The aid has come more or less this way: We have received approximately $130 million in gifts, of which $70 million has been in cash and $60 million in goods, especially food. The aid received directly from governments has been approximately $120 million in the forms of loans. These loans have come from countries such as the FRG and the United States. We have credit in Costa Rica, Brazil, the Netherlands, Sweden, Mexico and other countries. We also have credit with multilateral credit organizations--we have to mention Venezuela as one of the countries that has given us bilateral aid--but with multilateral organizations such as the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the Central American Economic Integration Bank. We have [words indistinct] approximately $300 million.

With this, the financial aid received by the country, most of which comes from credits, is now approximately $580 million. This does not include $40 million recently granted by the Central American Economic Integration Bank. This agreement has not been signed yet.

We have used approximately 30 percent of these funds granted by governments and international institutions. This is a high percentage if we consider that we have acquired these credits in the term of one year and we have had to develop our internal capacity to properly apply the funds. This has to do with the project preparation units and with all the internal work that has to be done to administer these funds.

By the end of this month, the director general of the Agency for International Development [AID] of the U.S. Government will come to Nicaragua to sign with the Government of Nicaragua a loan for $75 million which you know about because of the publicity that its processing had.

With this signing, the processing will be completely concluded. The United States has already disbursed $15 million out of the $75 million. We expect that at the moment of the signing another $40 million will be dusbursed.

AVANCE CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT'S POSITION ON AFGHANISTAN

PA201815 Managua AVANCE in Spanish No 33 1-15 Jul 80 p 4

[Article: "Inconsistencies of the National Reconstruction Government's Policy on Afghanistan"]

[Text] Since its beginning, the Afghan revolution, as occurs to any revolution which intensifies its democratic, antioligarchic and anti-imperialist position, has been attacked by the forces of the internal and external reaction due to the absurd imperialist ambition of halting its advance.

Nevertheless, the courageous Afghan people headed by the People's Democratic Party have rejected all efforts by imperialism and have confronted the provocations which have included harsh armed aggressions.

As is known, the conditions under which the revolutionary forces took power in Afghanistan were not the best. Defensively they did not have the necessary capacity to confront the increasing aggressive wave that groups armed by China, Israel, Egypt and the United States were unleashing from the Pakistani border.

As a result of this, the revolutionary government of Babrak Karmal had to resort to the friendship and cooperation treaty signed with the Soviet Union in April 1978. In view of the serious threats against the Afghan revolution, the USSR had no other choice but to reply to the Afghan people and government's appeal with a limited contingent of troops. As Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU and president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, has said "Without Soviet aid, the plans of imperialism to drag Afghanistan into its orbit would have been achieved, thus creating a serious danger for the Soviet Union from the south."

We had to refer to the aforementioned. From this one can see that anyone with a brain in his head can understand the difference between fraternal and internationalist aid based on principles and an invasion, the epithet which imperialism has given the praiseworthy action of the Soviet Union which helped the Afghan people defend themselves. This should even be clearer to a country like ours which is experiencing a time of revolutionary victory.

However, it seems that our government is not capable of defining a foreign policy based on principles and on frankly anti-imperialist positions as it should, or perhaps we still do not understand that the world is going through a historic phase of transition in which the progressive forces of mankind must take sides.

The aforementioned comes to mind since the Government of National Reconstruction has taken different positions regarding the Afghan case.

The first occasion was when the United States, setting itself up as the "standard bearer" of human rights, proposed that the UN Security Council condemn the Soviet Union for having "invaded" Afghanistan. In that session, Nicaragua--knowing that it was all an imperialist plot--abstained from voting (neither yes nor no). That was not the position taken by Grenada which vigorously expressed its opposition to that sinister proposal.

A second occasion was when a delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the government visited Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government. The delegation signed a "Soviet-Nicaraguan joint communique" which included a point that stated: "We condemn the campaign of increasing international tension which is being undertaken by the imperialist and reactionary forces regarding the Afghan events..."

But here is another occasion. Nicaraguan ambassador in Washington, Rafael Solis, told AFP that "regardless of the good relations with the socialist camp, nothing prevents us from continuing to express our disapproval over the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan." (LA PRENSA, 19 June 1980)

WELL THEN, WHERE DO WE STAND? Do we condemn or support the defense and strengthening of that sister revolution?

Undoubtedly our duty is to support all efforts in the latter direction since this means we are implementing our consistently anti-imperialist position and policy.

LITERACY WORKERS URGED TO STAY AT POSTS

PA221943 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] On occasion of the final offensive of the literacy crusade, Commander of the Revolution Carlos Carrion, representative of the Sandinist National Liberation Front in the crusade, and Fernando Cardenal, coordinator of the crusade, have issued a communique urging the literacy workers to remain at their posts. They note that in order to guarantee the success of the final offensive, the literacy workers and all persons involved in this revolutionary project must make greater efforts and increase the discipline, the enthusiasm and the revolutionary tasks until the crusade ends on 15 August.

The communique indicates that no literacy worker can abandon the area assigned to him even if he has completed his work there. On the contrary, he must reinforce weaker spots and continue in the struggle. Anybody abandoning his trench before the end of the period will be viewed as a deserter and will not receive the crusade diploma for his revolutionary task, the document says.

HAVANA REPORTS DEPARTURE OF HIJACKED AIRLINER

FL231329 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Yesterday afternoon at 1630 a DC-10 Delta airliner landed at the Ignacio Agramonte International Airport in Camaguey. The aircraft was diverted from its route and forced to go to Cuba by an armed individual. The aircraft, registration no 722, was carrying 145 passengers and 14 crewmen when it was diverted from its route while flying between Miami and Puerto Rico.

After receiving the courtesies of the Ignacio Agramonte airport's personnel, the aircraft departed with its passengers and crewmen at 1830 bound for Miami. The perpetrator of the hijacking, Silvio Mesa Cabrera, a Cuban, is being held by the appropriate authorities, who are conducting the appropriate investigation.

STATE COMMITTEE ANNOUNCES HOLIDAYS 25-27 JUL

FL231309 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1044 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] The State Committee for Labor and Social Security has released a note on working activities during this month's holidays. In accordance with the provisions of law no 1240 of 14 December 1972, on Saturday, 26 July, the day of national rebellion, all working activities will be suspended as it is a day of national commemoration. Likewise, all working activities will be suspended on Friday, 25 July, and Sunday, 27 July, in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned law, which declares them holidays. All activities will resume on Monday, 28 July. Exempted from the provisions of the law are those working activities related to the sugar harvest, urgent agricultural work, industries of continued production, radio and television work, industries of continued production, radio and television broadcasting operations and essential public services.

FUTURE INTERNAL CRITICISM OF U.S. OLYMPIC BOYCOTT SEEN

PA231416 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Jul 80

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] The 22d Olympics opened Thursday in Moscow with the most colorful and brilliant ceremony ever held to mark the beginning of the most important world games. Declaring the games open, Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, reiterated the world's hope for peace and fraternity among the peoples. After the traditional parade, the Olympic flag was raised during a very solemn event, impressive for its precision and martial air. Afterward the grounds of the great Lenin Stadium in Moscow were invaded by the most colorful and happiest festivity imaginable, the final part of a gigantic 3-hour spectacle.

The committee organizing the games fulfilled to the letter its commitment to prepare the grandest backdrop for this sports festival, held every 4 years. It was a splendid spectacle, worthy of being viewed and experienced.

Hundreds of athletes in the United States and in a small group of countries that lent themselves to Washington's games saw themselves deprived of the chance to participate in this exciting moment. Sitting in front of their televisions at home, with their shoes worn out from 3 years of useless training, the U.S. athletes sadly and nostalgically observed the scenes marking the Olympic games' inauguration in which they could have participated. The U.S. athletes have been deprived of the chance to at least defend the third place they won in Montreal in 1976.

Meanwhile, the overwhelming majority of the world's best athletes, led by the two giants of Montreal, the Soviet Union and the GDR, will renew their Olympic laurels, will set new world records, will win victories for their countries, will be internationally admired and will feel the satisfaction of having loyally fulfilled the hopes placed on them by their peoples.

When the Olympic curtain falls in Moscow on 3 August, the records will contain the results of the competition there, and these will be the results that will have to be revalidated or replaced through competition at the next event of this kind. Those records will not include any medals for the U.S. athletes. They will not have a jubilant return home with victories won in the various events which many of them hoped to earn and which would have been possible. It will be a blank page in the sports history of the United States, but not so in the history of world Olympic games, which will march on olympically--so to speak--bearing in its annals, like an exceptional prize, the magnificent event currently being held in the Soviet capital.

As time goes on and sensible minds in the United States begin more rigorously evaluating the results of a selfish politicking obstinacy engendered in the White House, increasingly strong criticism will be made within the White House itself of the obstinate stand adopted by the U.S. authorities. And sometime in history, when the inexorable wave of world progress touches Washington, a true government of the people, by the people and for the people will ask to settle accounts for that empty place in the history of national sports and will condemn those responsible for such shameful conduct.

COMMENTARY VIEWS BOLIVIAN RESISTANCE TO COUP

PA240240 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 23 Jul 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] Despite statements by the Bolivian military regime to the effect that it controls the situation in the country and that it has consolidated itself, reports arriving in Latin American capitals from La Paz indicate that the resistance of the people continues against the uniformed fascists who on Thursday once again brutally broke the democratic process being built in that South American nation.

This Wednesday, Bolivia remains paralyzed as a result of the general strike initiated by the Bolivian Labor Federation, the People's Democratic Union [UDP] and the National Committee for the Defense of Democracy.

Meanwhile, peasants and workers are still blocking the roads that lead to La Paz and have interrupted the influx of agricultural and livestock products to the capital. The purpose of this measure is to impede the consolidation of the coupists and to force the resignation of the military junta installed in the presidential palace.

The military men who violently seized power in Bolivia are not only isolated nationally because of their barbaric action; they have also brought upon themselves a general Latin American and international repudiation.

Until now, not a single state has recognized those who once again have placed Bolivia under a bloody dictatorial regime. Governments, congresses, political parties and labor, student and religious organizations from all the continents have strongly condemned the Bolivian coupists who are responsible for the murder of hundreds, and who violated, from the very beginning, the basic liberties and human rights of the people of that South American nation.

The fighting mine workers of Bolivia, the Bolivian workers in general, the students and the peasants are risking their lives in the resistance against the coupists in uniform who are closely linked to the Pentagon, the U.S. imperialist transnationals and the most reactionary sectors of the United States.

FSLN REPRESENTATIVE FIGUEROA INTERVIEWED

FL221553 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Report on interview granted by Freddy Figueroa, representative in Cuba of the Sandinist National Liberation Front FSLN, to the political information program--passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Freddy Figueroa, FSLN representative in Cuba, has granted an interview to the political information program on the occasion of the first anniversary of the revolution in Nicaragua. Comrade Figueroa referred to the accomplishments of the Sandinist revolution in its first year.

"These accomplishments of the first year are many. In education we have almost completed the frist phase of the literacy drive. In this great task we have had the solidary assistance of 1,200 comrade Cuban professors who are becoming aware of the depressing reality in which our peasants lived. They are realizing the sacrifice made by our peasants to survive. In the field of construction, we are rebuilding our country. We are first reactivating our economy because our economy was left bankrupt by the Somoza system. We are building a road linking the east and north of Nicaragua. The participants in that project are mostly Cuban proletarian people with their equipment, with their manpower, that is, that road is being built by the Cuban people. The tasks are big, very big and they are being fulfilled."

When asked about the importance of the consolidation and strengthening of the Sandinist People's Army, Figueroa stated: "This decision of our government to develop and strengthen that institution is very important because we know that it will represent our people in any intervention, will represent our people in any maneuver by imperialism or any foreign country aimed at weakening our revolution or intervening in our country. Our comrades are ready and prepared in all aspects to defend what cost so many lives, so much blood, to defend that just cause--Sandino's cause, Carlos Fonseca's cause and our Nicaraguan people's beliefs."

Regarding our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro's visit to Nicaragua and current state of the relations between the two countries, Figueroa said: "Comrade Fidel's arrival in Nicaragua will destroy that myth, that lie, that smear to which both imperialism and Somozism subjected our people. We were told that children in Cuba were sad, that there were no schools, that there was no freedom, that there was nothing. When we arrived in Cuba, we realized how great are this great socialist revolution, the freedoms existing in Cuba, the happiness in Cuba, which is the same as we have in Nicaragua. Comrade Fidel's arrival is the reflection of that freedom gained by our people. We value very highly the relations between our two countries, that is, Cuba and Nicaragua, as a single friendly tie. To say Cuba is to say Nicaragua and to say Nicaragua is to say Cuba. The relations between the two today are becoming increasingly closer, even though our relations did not begin on 19 July; our relations began long before that, and we now are strengthening them and will continue to do so more and more."

CARAZO'S POSITION ON SALVADORAN REFUGEES BERATED

PA211548 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Jul 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Extremely complaisant with regard to U.S. interests, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo tried several weeks ago to become leader of those helping the antisocial elements who were leaving Cuba with the authorization of the revolutionary government. Although it has been internationally recognized that these were not refugees or politically persecuted individuals but lumpen and longtime criminals attracted by the imperialistic propaganda to try to discredit the Cuban revolution, Rodrigo Carazo decided to participate in that dirty campaign against our country.

That conduct of the Costa Rican president contrasts with the one he has currently assumed regarding the Salvadoran refugees, who, as victims of the brutal, criminal and genocidal policy of the Christian Democratic-military regime, have sought protection at the Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador. About 10 days ago, approximately 100 peasant women, old people and children, who, threatened with death as thousands of rural residents have been in the past, entered the Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador. On Thursday, 17 July, another group of 100 peasants entered the embassy. So far, President Carazo has not done anything to solve the situation.

Some San Jose news media have stated that while Rodrigo Carazo showed great dynamism and willingness to solve the situation of the Cuban antisocials who were not being persecuted, he now shows little willingness to solve the serious situation in the embassy in San Salvador. A PRELA report datelined in San Jose indicated that in telephone talks with Costa Rican personalities in San Jose, spokesmen of the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28] confirmed that there are 227 peasants in the Costa Rican Embassy. The peasants, victims of brutality by a government which has not hesitated to plunge the small Central American country into bloodshed, said they did not want hostages but gurantees that their lives and those of their small children would be respected.

As has been repeatedly reported, the bloodthirsty police, army and paramilitary forces protected by the Christian Democratic-military regime have razed entire villages and killed all the inhabitants, including children, women and old people. The reports we have received indicate that two-thirds of the 227 refugees in the Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador are very small children whose faces reflect the misery and hunger to which the social system of El Salvador has condemned them. Costa Rican press photographs and films show the advanced malnutrition, anemia and lack of clothes of those children.

A little over 1 week ago the Rodrigo Carazo government ordered Ambassador Alejandro Alvarado to return to San Jose 1 day after the occupation began. The charge d'affaires was left in charge of the situation. Last Monday, Costa Rican envoy Javier Sancho traveled to San Salvador to meet with the LP-28. However, then LP-28 subsequently charged that the Costa Rican officials initially accepted the request for asylum by the first 100 peasants and then without any justification changed their positions and recommended that the peasants be sent back to their places of origin--that is, return them to the zones of death, torture and crime.

Rodrigo Carazo's generosity toward the Cuban antisocials was a way of ingratiating himself with his U.S. masters. That position contrasts with the lack of humane feeling that he is now showing by his attitude toward the peasants who have taken asylum in the Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador and by his refusal to permit the entry into Costa Rica of peasants fleeing the terror and genocide of the pro-U.S. regime of El Salvador.

ACP GROUP TO SEEK INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AID

FL210945 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 12 Jul 80 p 1

[GLEANER Western Bureau Dispatch]

[Text] The African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of states is to seek international financial and technical assistance to implement new development programmes, ACP Chief Executive Raymond Chasle announced yesterday.

Mr. Chasle, chairman of ACP Committee of Ambassadors, made the announcement at the end of the four-day Council of Ministers' conference at the Rose Hall Inter-continental Hotel, Montego Bay. He said the ACP had failed to iron out the question of the establishment of a trade and investment bank, one of the main topics on the conference's agenda.

The amount of money needed was not disclosed, but the ambassador expressed high hope of obtaining the badly needed funds to finance the projects.

According to him one of the most urgent projects was the strengthening of the secretariat which was understaffed.

Mr. Chasle said that some resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers included co-operation in the field of energy, transport, postal services, tele-communication and promotion of trade arrangements among ACP countries.

He noted that at the conference much concern was expressed at the increasing incidence of hunger, nutritional deficiency and famine in some ACP states. The conference had recommended that in pursuing opportunties for the development of intra-trade, immediate attention be given to food production.

BARBADOS

PRC TEAM TO VISIT FOR TALKS ON ASSISTANCE

FL211440 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 16 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] A mission from the People's Republic of China is expected to visit Barbados late this year or early in 1981 to look closely at various possible areas of assistance from the island.

The mission will be coming at the invitation of government which recently visited the People's Republic of China.

Prime minister, Mr. Tom Adams led the Barbados team which included minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Henry Forde and minister of agriculture, Mr. Lloyd Brathwaite.

Mr. Forde said yesterday the mission will be looking particularly at sugar and tourism in Barbados. He added that at present Barbados assists some 45 countries in the cultivation of sugar cane.

He said that the mission to the People's Republic of China was a successful one and he hoped that the first results of the cultural agreement signed between the two countries would soon be seen. It is expected that a gymnastic team will be visiting Barbados.

He described the People's Republic of China as a great country, outstanding in agriculture and heavy industry.

He said that at present, grading was in their favour but Barbados is interested in some of the light industry carried out in the People's Republic of China. Light industry will be concentrated around the new harbour development and Spring Garden Road, Mr. Forde said.

DOMINICA

EUGENIA CHARLES WINS GENERAL ELECTIONS

PA240125 Paris AFP in Spanish 2320 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Roseau, Dominica, 22 Jul (AFP)--Eugenia Charles, a 51-year-old woman lawyer, was the big winner in yesterday's general elections held in this Caribbean island. It was announced here today that she will be the first woman elected prime minister in the area.

The Dominica Freedom Party, led by Mrs Charles, obtained 17 of the 21 Parliament seats while the Democratic Labor Party of the current prime minister, Oliver Seraphin, obtained by independent candidates.

The big losers included Seraphin himself who lost his Parliament seat and former Prime Minister Patrick John, who led Dominica to its independence from Great Britain in November 1978.

Yesterday's elections, the first to be held in this island that measures 751 square km and has 80,000 inhabitants, were a significant defeat for the leftist groups, some of them pro-Cuban, as they did not obtain any Parliament seats.

GRENADA

BISHOP CONGRATULATES DOMINICA'S CHARLES ON ELECTION

FL230148 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Summary from poor reception] "The People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada, through the Ministry of External Affairs, has sent a congratulations message to the Dominica Freedom Party." The message is signed by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and addressed to the leader of the Freedom Party and Prime Minister-designate Mary Eugenia Charles. The message expresses congratulations for the DFP's resounding victory at the polls. "The People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada looks forward to working closely with the Commonwealth of Dominica in the interest of Caribbean (?integration of forces)."

JAMAICA

GOVERNMENT TO PRESS FOR CHANGES IN IMF, WORLD BANK

FL210955 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 12 Jul 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] Jamaica is to place certain documents before the special session of the United Nations next month, relating to the proposed new international economic order and structural changes in the IMF and the World Bank.

Speaking at a news conference yesterday afternoon, the minister of finance, the Hon. Hugh Small, said that this decision came out of a meeting with the president of Tanzania, Dr. Julius Nyerere, following the Arusha South-North conference on "International Monetary System and the new International Order," held June 30 to July 3.

Mr. Small said it was hoped that united action would follow to ensure much-needed reforms in the International Monetary Fund.

He said papers presented at the conference demonstrated that a breakdown had taken place in the international monetary system. The conference also focussed attention on what was occurring in Jamaica.

Mr. Small described the conference as an important step forward and said that people were becoming more aware of Jamaica's situation. He drew attention to a resolution on Jamaica and the IMF which was passed by acclamation.

The resolution said that Jamaica terminated the IMF programme because of the attitude adopted by the IMF which revealed clear political motivation and calculation within the power structure of the organization."

It said the prescriptions of the IMF for Jamaica would have involved punishing the people for the consequences of world inflation, increases in oil prices and in interest rates.

The resolution issued an appeal to governments and financial institutions in the Third World and industrialized countries "to take urgent measures now to assist Jamaica in its efforts to further develop and maintain a genuine democratic framework," and for "trade unions, church groups and other people's institutions" to persuade their governments to change their attitudes and show solidarity with the people of Jamaica.

Mr. Small said some of the decisions that came out of the conference were: that the IMF was not scientific, objective or neutral; that there should be a UN conference on international money and finance; and that there should be a new international monetary authority.

Responding to questions on the present economic situation in Jamaica, Mr. Small said that the situation was "extremely difficult and tense," and while the government had been servicing its debts, paying for oil imports and basic foods, there was inadequate funds for raw materials. Payment arrears were also accumulating.

He said the situation facing Jamaica was not only a scarcity of funds, but it was one of the most sensitive political issues in the world.

"We are facing severe problems, but we continue to attract international assistance," Mr. Small said. However, he did not say the extent or source of such assistance.

Raw Power

He continued: "We realize that a great deal of raw, naked political power is being muscled up against Jamaica."

Mr. Small said it was now about nine months since Jamaica had not drawn any foreign exchange from the IMF and none of the immediate and dire consequences predicted had yet occurred. "We have managed with great difficulty," he said, and now faced the internal threat of spiralling inflation.

The minister confirmed a statement made earlier this week by industry and commerce minister, Mr. Derrick Heaven, that lending agencies were watching the outcome of the coming election carefully before committing new financing to Jamaica.

ST. LUCIA

FOREIGN MINISTER ODLUM DROPS LEADERSHIP CHALLENGE

FL191400 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 19 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Castries, St. Lucia, Monday, (CANA)--The power struggle in the ruling St. Lucia Labour Party appeared to be over today, with Foreign Minister George Odlum announcing the end of his bid to take over from Prime Minister Allan Louisy.

But Odlum, in a short statement on the settlement, indicated that there could be more changes in the cabinet, reshuffled recently.

Foreign, Trade, and Tourism Minister Odlum was challenging Prime Minister Louisy for the leadership of the government on the basis of an agreement made in July last year under which Louisy was to step down. Before leaving for Washington on official business tonight, he said that the two factions of the divided government had decided to settle their differences on the leadership issue.

Odlum had been officially referred to as deputy prime minister until Louisy announced a cabinet reshuffle two weeks ago that left him without the industry and information portfolios which he had been since the party's landslide election victory in July last year.

He said "...We have decided to settle our differences on the leadership issue and to work together with whatever cabinet emerges in the weeks ahead in the interest of the people of St. Lucia."

"The people of St. Lucia have been very confused and demoralised in recent months because of what is popularly known as the leadership struggle in our government," the statement from Odlum said.

"It has been said that this leadership struggle affected the economy adversely and is creating great concern among St. Lucians.

"I myself have expressed publicly the view that the economy and the morale of the people have been seriously damaged by this struggle and in recent weeks, the prime minister and myself have held discussions with different bodies, namely the St. Lucia Christian Council and the Civil Service Association, and we had representations from a number of groups like the teachers and other interested persons in the community.

"As a result of this collective community negotiation we have decided to settle our differences on the leadership issue and to work together with whatever cabinet emerges in the weeks ahead in the interest of the people of St. Lucia.

"This was done with calm and objectivity and we hope now that the people of St. Lucia will get tobether with the leadership in the country and move to project the general interest of our people".

It was Odlum's most subdued statement on the controversy since it was made public last November that he had written the prime minister asking him to confirm an arrangement made hours after the Labour Party's general election victory that he would step down from office after six months and take up the post of governor general.